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RED CROSS REPORT SHOWS RESEARCH WORK IN FRANCE

The Official Bulletin Tells of Central Laboratory in Paris—Comment by Treasurer of the Anti-Vivisection Federation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In view of the publicity that has been given to the action of the American Red Cross in diverting from its funds the sum of $100,000 to be used for medical research, including vivisection, in France, Claude M. Spaulding, treasurer of the National Anti-Vivisection Federation, finds of special interest a certain announcement made by the Red Cross in a recent issue of The Official Bulletin, the daily summary of information published by the Committee on Public Information in Washington.

In a report on its work among the soldiers in France, the Red Cross states in the bulletin:

"Considerable research work has been done by the American medical fraternity now working in France, and a large number of subjects are at present under independent investigation. The American Red Cross has appropriated $100,000 to the research service of its medical and surgical division to encourage such investigations and a medical research committee has been appointed to direct a central laboratory in Paris and pass on applications for facilities elsewhere. Its medical and surgical division has undertaken an investigation of the French methods of dealing with neurological and psychiatric problems, especially so-called 'shell-shock.'"

In commenting on this statement, Mr. Spaulding says: "This statement by the Red Cross indicates an intention to extend indefinitely their research work in France, which they have announced includes vivisection. 'A central laboratory in Paris' and 'facilities elsewhere' do not imply restriction. Therefore, the question naturally arises: How far would $100,000 go in providing laboratories, equipment and animals? Would there be additional appropriations of like or larger sums for vivisection? While these questions may not be conclusively answered, they furnish food for thought.

"It is possible that the American Medical Association considers itself a natural director of the activities of the American Red Cross, but a large number of people who have heartily given time and money in support of Red Cross work have no such idea. The medical men, apparently, misjudged the popular thought as to the importance or suitability of their research work.

"Further questions upon the subject of medical research are suggested by that paragraph in the Red Cross report which has reference to an investigation of the French methods of dealing with nervous and mental diseases ('neurological and psychiatric problems'): Is there any unnecessary and expensive delay and duplication of work attending such investigation? Are the medical men searching, through the practice of vivisection, for a serum with which to heal nervous and mental diseases? Are they trying to poison intelligence into being normal?"

Not an Unfounded Rumor

Vivisection Charges Upheld by Statement by Mr. Martin Egan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Another attempt to make the statement, that the Red Cross has appropriated money to be used for vivisection of animals, appear as an unfounded rumor is seen in Red Cross matter furnished to the Detroit Free Press and printed in that newspaper on Tuesday, Dec. 4. The

(Continued on page two, column seven)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The first development of the heralded German attack in force on the British positions was delivered northwest of Cambrai in the early hours of Wednesday. From midnight on Tuesday till past midday on Wednesday, the Germans poured mass after mass of Bavarian troops against Sir Douglas Haig's line where it bends into the angle, formed by the salient recently driven into the Hindenburg line opposite Quéant, some 10 miles northwest of Cambrai. The intention obviously was to break the line in its vital spot in the angle, but with the exception of a slight local gain in one of the front trenches no result at all occurred from the attack. The enemy's losses, on the other hand, appear to have been extremely severe, as is inevitable owing to his renewed method of fighting in massed columns.

Beyond this there has been little or no fighting, with the exception of some skirmishing on the left of the Italian line, where the snow is already beginning to fall heavily in the mountains.

Cambrai Achievements

General Maurice Surveys Operations in West and in Palestine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) — From a somewhat wider view than the simple balance of losses and gains in

(Continued on page two, column two)

DRY STATES SEND THEIR WITNESSES

Benefits Derived From Prohibition Are Told at the Anti-Saloon League Convention—Oratorical Contest is Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The principal event at Wednesday's session of the Anti-Saloon League convention was the meeting of the manufacturers' and business committee, at which representatives from states where prohibition is in force told the committee of the effect prohibition has had on business. Governor Harris of Georgia told of the benefits of prohibition in his State, and declared he wanted to be a part of the campaign to make the nation dry.

Senator Jones of Washington told of the lessening of crimes and other evils in his State, as the direct result of prohibition. He said that the approval of the people was the best evidence of the fruits and effects of prohibition. He said the jails were losing their occupants and that the asylums in his State were more sparsely occupied.

Subscriptions to the five-year campaign fund also were received. Pledge cards were passed among the large audience to be filled out by each subscriber.

The oratorical contest of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, a regular feature of Anti-Saloon League conventions, was held on Wednesday morning. Those participating, together with the districts they represent, are as follows: Irving F. Reikert, University of Cincinnati, representing Ohio; George K. Bamford, Grove City College, representing Pennsylvania; Simeon E. Cozad, Boston University, representing Southern New England; Chester W. Darrows, Collegiate University, representing New York; Perley W. Lane, Bates College, representing Maine, and Barton R. Pogue, Naylor University, representing Indiana. Mark R. Shaw of Boston, secretary for the eastern division of the association, presided over the contest, which was for a cash prize.

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CHARGES AGAINST JOSEPH CAILLAUX

Military Governor of Paris Accuses Him of Connection With Bolo and of Being Prominent in Defaitist Movement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France—The president of the chamber read out to the chamber a request from General Dubail, the military governor of Paris, presented by M. Clémenceau as Minister of War, for the suspension of the parliamentary immunity of two deputies named Joseph Caillaux, former Prime Minister and M. Loustalot, Radical Socialist, whose name has emerged in the Bolo affair. The request was referred, without incident, to the bureau of the chamber.

M. Caillaux is charged with endangering the safety of the State and, if the government action is indorsed, he will be court-martialed. This important development will bring to a head many questions that have been troubling France. While specific documented charges against M. Caillaux have never been established, his movements, journeys and associations have roused wide suspicion and apprehension, and many accuse him of being the inspiring source of the defaitist maneuvers.

The letter written by General Dubail to M. Clémenceau makes the following charges:

"In the course of the investigations of communication and commerce with the enemy, the results of which are now before the civil and military jurisdictions, it has been discovered that in possession of nearly all the accused were a great number of letters emanating from M. Caillaux which do not leave any doubt upon the relations existing between him and the persons accused."

General Dubail submits various letters, in one of which M. Caillaux wrote to Bolo Pasha desiring to talk with him more about his voyage to America and invited him to dinner. Writing Bolo Pasha again that same day, M. Caillaux, according to the documents submitted by General Dubail, said he would have some of their friends present and sent his respectful homage to Mme. Bolo.

Another letter was dated Sept. 18, 1916, and in it M. Caillaux wrote, as the document is quoted, that it was necessary for him to meet Bolo as they had many things to talk of that could not be mentioned in a letter. A quotation is given from a letter purporting to have been written by M. Caillaux from Rome on Oct. 29, 1916, in which he says:

"Soon, Dear Friend, I must talk seriously with you of a great many things."

General Dubail, after quoting these letters, remarked that the correspondence continued in identical tone after Bolo had been accused of high treason and the entire press had announced the institution of the judicial inquiry.

"M. Caillaux, who could not be ignorant," says General Dubail, "retained for the accused the same attachment. His letters were of the same affectionate character. They testify to business in common and of confidences exchanged, surrounded with sufficient precautions to render them suspicious."

General Dubail takes up the case of Miguel Almereyda, the editor of the Bonnet Rouge, and cites letters to Almereyda beginning July 27, 1915, the year in which Almereyda's paper, "Bonnet Rouge," as General Dubail puts it, "began its detestable campaign of defeatism, which overshadowed the treasons of the morrow."

Several letters which begin in each case with "Dear Friend" are typical. One in particular says:

"The reconciliation of Coburg with Rome appears to be in effect the greatest. This reconciliation is the sign and condition of the transformation of the Balkan policy. You will be able to judge whether there is not material in that for a sensational article."

General Dubail says that the sympathy of Caillaux "extended itself, moreover, to all the entourage of Miguel Almereyda."

"In this house of the Bonnet Rouge, where the safes were full of German money, Caillaux counted friends," says Gen. Dubail. "He was in friendly correspondence with Jacques Landau (a reporter of the Bonnet Rouge) and headed by gifts the founding of La Tranchée Républicaine. He received at his home at Memers M. Duval, director of the Bonnet Rouge; M. Marion, director of the Courier Vitticole; M. Landau and M. Goldsky (all of whom were connected with the Bonnet Rouge scandal). The whole band came from Paris in an automobile to visit him."

Gen. Dubail deals with what he calls the "criminal propaganda" of M. Caillaux in Rome last December, during which is conversations in various circles, sometimes with persons of considerable importance, M. Caillaux is described as signifying that the premier, M. Briand, was on the eve of a fall and would doubtless be replaced by M. Clémenceau, who would remain in power by intensifying the war, that France would be quickly exhausted by a fresh military effort and that she could not sustain the fight beyond the spring of 1917; that at this tragic hour he (Caillaux) would take power and sign the peace. It would be necessary for Italy to make a separate peace with Germany.

"The world will be astonished by the advantages in these conditions," M. Caillaux is quoted as saying. "Germany will be able to give to Italy and to France, because all the costs of the war must be paid by Russia and the Balkans." Further along Gen. Dubail attributes to Caillaux, in conversation at Rome, the following statement:

"As soon as peace is signed, France will conclude a treaty of alliance with Germany, Italy and Spain against England and Russia, which are our veritable enemies."

The arraignment continues:

"One may divine the deep emotion and anguish which such proposals made in political, diplomatic and military circles in Italy. Camille Barrere, our Ambassador; Admiral de Saint Pair, our naval attaché, and Major Albemair, our military attaché, all reported Caillaux's proceedings to the French Government.

"There was the same emotion at the Consulta as at the French Embassy, and the question was raised as to whether he should not be forcibly expelled to put an end to a scandal of such a nature as to affect the mutual confidence of the two allied armies."

The military Governor's representation to Premier Clémenceau concludes:

"From all the facts set forth there are sufficiently grave presumptions to charge Joseph Caillaux with having during the present war prosecuted the destruction of our alliances in the course of military action as well as seconded the progress of the arms of the enemy, crimes provided against by articles 76 to 79, inclusive, of the penal code, and articles 205 and 64 of the code of military justice."

PROHIBITION SEEN IN VOTE OF WOMEN

Sponsor of Bill Filed With Clerk of Massachusetts Senate Says Their Ballot on Liquor Question Would Mean No-License

Woman's vote would result in swinging every city and town in Massachusetts into the no-license column, with perhaps the single exception of Boston, in the opinion of Senator Edwin T. McKnight of Medford, sponsor of the bill filed recently with the clerk of the Senate, under the terms of which every woman, having the qualifications of a male voter, would be permitted to vote on the license question.

This bill is the first measure of any description to be filed with the clerk of the Senate for consideration by the 1918 Legislature. Its author states that it has been introduced purely as a temperance measure. It is in the form of a proposed amendment to section 13 of chapter 835 of the Acts of 1913, the election laws.

The measure would enable women citizens to have their names entered upon the list of voters on the license question, and also authorize them to vote "on questions of granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors." Such women voters would have to be 21 years or over, and able to read and write. It would be required that they shall have been residents of Massachusetts at least one year, and of the city or town in which they seek to vote at least six months last preceding the date of the municipal election.

Senator McKnight states that he will make a fight to put the bill through this session. He declares the people of the United States are demanding that women have the right to vote on all questions of public interest, especially upon license and the schools.

Although the women of Massachusetts are now permitted to vote only upon the schools, there has been a decided tendency in recent years for them to exercise this right in greater numbers. It is believed that the number of women voters within the State would be greatly increased immediately if they were given the right to vote upon the license question.

Since the majority against no-license in many communities is small, it is believed that the addition of the strength of the women's vote to the male vote would result at the first election at which women were permitted to vote, in closing up many saloons in the State.

SALOONS ASKED TO SAVE COAL

Southbridge Pastor Says That Churches Are Consolidating and Barrooms Should Also

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—Now that two churches in Worcester have decided to unite for the winter to save fuel, similar action should be taken by saloons and bottled goods stores according to the Rev. Carl H. Raupach of Southbridge.

"In Southbridge," he says, "there are 14 saloons, three theaters, 35 clubs and many stores carrying bottle goods. Why not ask them to consolidate and save fuel?"

At a meeting of the Old South Church in Worcester last night it was voted to unite with the Piedmont church, so that the respective church buildings could be used on alternate Sundays. Through such steps it is hoped to save fuel for the use of the munition factories and to help in giving a sufficient supply to all throughout the season. The new system of meetings in Worcester is expected to start on Jan. 6.

REPUBLICANS DO NOT ACT ON MAYOR

Boston City Committee Members Said to Favor Mr. Peters, but Make No Formal Declaration—Mr. Lane Indorsed

While the Boston Republican City Committee probably will not make a formal declaration as to its preference in the mayoralty contest in Boston this year there is no doubt that the great majority of the 26 men are strongly in favor of the candidacy of Andrew J. Peters. That fact was plainly manifest at a meeting the committee held last night at which members openly made it known that they would use all their influence next Tuesday to elect Daniel W. Lane to the Boston City Council. As Walter Ballantyne quits the Council this year after many years of service and as Mr. Ballantyne is the only Republican at present, the Republican organization feels that the party should have at least one representative in that body even if party designations are not in vogue in this city's government under the new charter. Hence Mr. Lane was assured last night that he would have the Republican organization back of him in his contest for the Council.

That Mr. Peters' candidacy appeals to the majority of the ward chairmen there can be no doubt, and many of them expressed their belief that he will poll a large Republican vote next Tuesday, that his old congressional district will do well by him and that he will secure many other votes in other portions of the city.

Many of the Republican ward chairmen talked quite freely, with the understanding their names were not to be used, and they declared a belief that Mr. Peters will be elected Mayor of Boston next Tuesday. Some of them held that Congressman James A. Gallivan was coming strong and that Gallivan votes were being taken from Mr. Peters; more so than from Mayor Curley.

In an editorial printed today, the Boston Post came out for Mr. Gallivan for Mayor.

Robert J. Bottomly, secretary of the Good Government Association, in a statement for today declared that Joseph J. Leonard was mistaken when Mr. Leonard asserted that he had been promised the support of the Good Government Association this year. Mr. Bottomly says it is well known that the Good Government Association never promises its support one year in advance as Mr. Leonard said it did. Mr. Bottomly said that Mr. Leonard's record is creditable, but that the association, after careful consideration of all of the candidates, decided to indorse Messrs. Henry E. Hagan, Daniel W. Lane and Albert Hurwitz.

Logan L. McLean, chairman of the Boston Sinking Fund Commission, late last night admitted that the Sinking Fund Commission had met yesterday and has voted to withdraw the $50,000 funds it had deposited with the Tremont Trust Company. About two weeks ago the city treasurer drew out some $28,000 which was on deposit in this trust company's vaults after the company's vice-president, Simon Swig, had declared himself in favor of James A. Gallivan for Mayor of Boston.

Former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell of Dorchester last night declared himself in favor of Mayor Curley's reelection. For years they had been unfriendly to each other politically, Mayor Curley defeating Mr. O'Connell for Congress in the twelfth district, that now represented by Mr Gallivan. Mr. O'Connell is to preside at Mayor Curley's meeting tonight in Tremont Temple.

Talk that Mayor Curley and some of his political friends are trying to form a strong Boston-Suffolk County "machine" is rife in Boston. The announcement of the Mayor's Tremont Temple meeting tonight is held to give some weight to this rumor. It is pointed out that District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier, Assistant District Attorney Daniel V. McIsaac, Clerk of Courts Francis A. Campbell and others are to be speakers for the Mayor and that the Suffolk County Court House has thus practically come out in favor of Boston City Hall as now officered.

Mr. Peters analyzed Mayor Curley's financial administration in his speeches last night. He said:

When the Mayor assumed office he insisted that he would reduce the tax rate, which was then $17.20. Did he have sufficient force of character and business ability to accomplish what he promised? Not at all. In the first year of his administration the tax rate was increased from $17.20 to $17.50. In the following year it went to $19 or 80 cents higher than when he took office. In the following year it was $17.80, and in the last year $17.70. His administration, which began with the promise to reduce the tax rate below $17.20, ended with the reality of a tax rate of $17.70, or 50 cents greater than when he took office, and this notwithstanding the fact that valuations of the city have greatly increased during his term."

Mayor Curley made many speeches last night in a tour of the city which took him from Charlestown and East Boston to Jamaica Plain. At each he urged Mr. Peters to meet him in joint debate and asked him to declare his preferences among the school committee candidates. He said that "to the present time the public has been treated to a mass of generalities."

The Mayor declared that Congressmen Peter F. Tague and James A. Gallivan are "slackers" because they are not in Washington in their seats in the United States House of Representatives.

Congressman Tague, at his rallies last night, said that the district attorney should not engage in the mayoralty campaign; that he should hold himself so that his office should not be hampered in the prosecution of the mayor if such action should be warranted or necessary. Mr. Tague said that Mayor Curley used former Governor Walsh's candidacy to save himself when his recall was threatened and that this defeated Mr. Walsh for reelection.

Congressman Gallivan charged Mayor Curley with neglecting the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment when it left for France. He said that Mr. Curley was playing golf in the White Mountains when the regiment sailed.

DISCLOSURES BY ORDNANCE CHIEF

Rifle Factories of United States Now Turning Out Too Few Weapons—Blames Secretary for Delay of Machine Guns

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eight months after the United States entered the war, rifle factories in this country are only making half as many rifles daily as they were making for the Allies before this country entered into the war. The machine gun officially adopted for the United States Army has never been given a test under actual war conditions.

These disclosures were made today to the Senate Military Affairs Committee during a cross-examination of Maj.-Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance. President Wilson showed his faith in Major-General Crozier by reappointing him today.

Secretary of War Baker was charged by General Crozier with responsibility for delay in providing machine guns for the United States Army. The War Department did not officially adopt a machine gun until June, 1917, when the Browning gun was adopted. It has never been given a field trial under actual war conditions, General Crozier admitted.

"So that it wasn't until after we had been in the war a month, that we decided which machine gun we were going to use?"

"The decision was made this June," replied General Crozier.

Questioning by committee members brought out the fact that when the United States entered the war the rifle factories were making 10,000 rifles daily for the Allies. Now they are making a little better than 5000 daily for the United States army.

Committee men demanded that he explain the cutting in half of this production of a vital weapon.

"It's principally due to the disintegration of the organizations in the factories," said General Crozier.

After grilling General Crozier for three hours in open session, the committee this afternoon went into a meeting with him behind barred doors. They will demand to be shown all secret facts and figures on the rifle, machine gun and artillery situation as it affects the United States army.

Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska, had told General Crozier that many high army officers had informed senators there has been needless delay in providing rifles and artillery for the army.

"We want to know exactly what you have done toward getting ready for war. We don't want generalities. Let's get down to cases," said Senator Hitchcock.

General Crozier declared that to give the committee publicly the information it demanded would reveal military information to the enemy, but Senators Hitchcock, Weeks and Chamberlain asked him why he waited from April, 1917, until August before asking for an allotment from the President's $100,000,000 emergency fund. This was because General Crozier yesterday blamed Congress' delay in appropriating moneys for the delay in obtaining ordnance.

"You put the responsibility for delay on Congress and the labor situation yesterday," said Senator Chamberlain.

"As a matter of fact, you hadn't spent all the money that had been appropriated for you, when war was declared, had you?"

"Some of it was unspent, but most of it was needed to cover contracts that had been made," replied General Crozier.

"I didn't intend to criticize Congress. The fact is that no appropriation that Congress could have made when war was declared would have made possible the provision of artillery now for our forces. Congress should have appropriated the money three years ago to get us ready."

"We declared war in April; when did you actually begin equipping the army for war?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

General Crozier replied: "Before the war, in that we were then getting the equipment for the first increment of

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GUARD ORGANIZATION IS AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Organization of the "United States guard" 25,000 strong, to relieve soldiers from police guard work and where necessary to supplement state militia similarly engaged, was authorized by the War Deparment today. The men will be raised by voluntary enlistments, if possible, but the draft will be used if necessary.

MR. HENDERSON'S OPINION OF THE LANSDOWNE NOTE

British Labor Spokesman Indorses Letter in So Far as It Calls for a Clear Statement of the Allies' Aims in the War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Arthur Henderson gave his views to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the topics raised by the Lansdowne note and President Wilson's speech. Although at variance with the Government over the Stockholm conference question, Mr. Henderson is one of the most wholehearted upholders of the ideals for which the country is fighting, as defined by Mr. Asquith in his memorable speeches at the opening of the war. He speaks for Labor, not only in virtue of his position as secretary of the Labor Party, but in virtue of his unrivaled knowledge of labor and the confidence which it reposes in him.

Mr. Winston Churchill has expressed his view at Bedford, Mr. Asquith has given his and Mr. Lloyd George will make his attitude clear in the course of the present week. The view of the most prominent labor spokesman is, therefore, of special interest. Mr. Henderson has not only indorsed the Lansdowne note since it was issued, but claimed its policy as being that he has himself advocated especially strongly since his return from Russia.

The Christian Science Monitor representative, having drawn his attention to the fact that the Lansdowne letter has been widely read as indicating a disposition to negotiate with the Prussian military clique in the spirit of let bygones be bygones, Mr. Henderson said: "I do not read into the Lansdowne letter what has been read into it. I did not read it, and I do not believe it should be read as the hoisting of the white flag, so far as Lord Lansdowne is concerned, or as indicating his desire to capitulate to the Prussian militarists.

"What Lord Lansdowne, I understand, desires is a clear statement that the aims we are fighting for are the same as those for which we first entered the war. He wants the German people to be assured that these are our only aims and he wants to be assured that these aims can only be secured by mere fighting, with all the further suffering it will entail. If they can only be so secured the war must be continued rigorously, but I have maintained, especially since my visit to Petrograd, that we should use every moral, political, diplomatic and even economic means we may have at our disposal to secure these ends and not be mesmerized by the idea that unlimited further bloodshed is inevitable and necessary."

Asked to define the peace he wanted, Mr. Henderson said: "I want a peace that is indorsed by the people of Germany as by people of other countries, and to insure that such a peace is indorsed by the German people some form of constitutional government in Germany appears to be essential. I believe one main cause of the war to have been the fact that the German people had no control over the Kaiser and the military caste. It is this that has made the struggle between the autocratic government, with its inevitable accompaniment of unprincipled aggressive millitarism on the one hand, and the democratic forces of freedom and progress on the other hand, in which struggle no compromise is possible.

"Democracy must triumph if a peace, indorsed by the people, is to result. Only by achieving such a peace can the civilization of the future be guaranteed against a recurrence of the present calamities. In insisting on the democratization of Germany, which must be accomplished before peace negotiations, for at present Germany's representatives can speak and act for none but the Kaiser, the allied peoples may be accused of trying to impose a form of government on Germany from the outside, but 3½ years of war must have shown the world clearly that the claim that the system of government in Germany is one solely for the German people, cannot be admitted. Every country almost is bleeding from the results of Germany's militarist policy, which would not have been tolerated by any people democratically governed.

"To sum up, I would say that we are ready, the allied peoples are ready for a just and honorable peace, but cannot make peace with German representatives, who represent only the Kaiser and a military clique, which tears up treaties as scraps of paper and which bases its policy on the theory that necessity knows no law. The German people must, as a preliminary to peace, democratize their machinery of government, and send to the peace conference delegates whose authority comes from the people.

"Labor in Great Britain and in the allied countries is as determined today as when it entered the war that the power for evil of German militarism and imperialism must be broken for all time. If permanent peace is to come soon, the German people must be able to negotiate as a free people. Only when you have destroyed the power for evil of your Kaiser and his unscrupulous advisers, we say to the German people, will the allied nations be able to negotiate as a fair and just and permanent peace with you. If our own governments are

led into harboring imperialistic designs, we shall oppose them also, but we shall support them while they fight for an honorable, democratic and lasting peace. In this way will the world be made safe for democracy."

Declaration of Aims Urged

LONDON, England (Thursday)—British trade uni nists and laborites favor an early restatement of war aims. The parliamentary committees of these two parties, composed of their members in the House of Commons, met today and adopted resolutions urging that it was "desirable that Great Britain make an early definite declaration of its aims and objects in continuing the war."

ALLENBY REPORT TELLS OF ENTRY

Mr. Lloyd George Reads Message From Palestine Commander

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The Prime Minister today read a telegram to the House of Commons from General Allenby, announcing his entry into Jerusalem, yesterday, with the commanders of the French and Italian detachments, heads of the political missions and military attachés of France, Italy, and the United States.

The procession was on foot and at the Jaffa Gate he was received by guards representing England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, New Zealand, India, France and Italy.

The population received him well.

Guards have been placed over the holy places.

The Mosque of Omar and the area around it has been placed under Muhammadan control, and a Muhammadan military guard placed around the mosque. No Muhammadan can pass this guard without the Military Governor's permission.

The city is under martial law, but General Allenby has proclaimed that all may pursue their lawful business without interruption.

Since the city is regarded with affection by the great Christian nations, consecrated by centuries of pilgrimages, he proclaimed that the holy places, shrines, and customary places for prayer, would be protected and maintained according to existing customs. The custodians at the gate of the holy sepulcher were asked to continue their duties.

Mr. Balfour informed the House yesterday that the Government learned last September, through a neutral diplomatic channel, that the German Government would gladly make a communication relative to peace. The British Government replied that they would be prepared to receive any communication the German Government might desire to make, and discuss it with their allies. Their allies were also informed. No further word had been received from Germany.

Speaking on the non-ferrous metal industry bill, Mr. Bonar Law pointed out one of the strongest weapons the Allies held was that unless Germany could compel the United States and Great Britain to make peace they could not achieve their desires. While the bill had no reference to economic warfare, he thought it essential to let Great Britain's enemies know her power and her intention to use it, if necessary. The longer the war lasts, he said, as a warning to Germany, the less raw material there will be to go round, and, as the Allies will help themselves first, the less there will be for Germany.

Introducing a vote of credit for £550,000,000 today in the House, Mr. Bonar Law anticipated that this would carry the war till the end of March. The daily average expenditures for the past 63 days was £6,794,000 and for the period since the end of the last financial year, £6,686,000. The excess over the budget estimate was £309,000,000, largely explained by advances in connection with the progress in France and Palestine.

He gave reasons for thinking that advances made in Russia would certainly be recoverable. If the war still continued, when the next financial year began, it would be the Chancellor's duty to put on fresh taxation, so that when it ended there would be no possibility of having to put on fresh taxation. After a sympathetic reference to the Halifax disaster, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government would send £1,000,000 out of the vote of credit.

Mr. Bonar Law also announced that Mr. Lloyd George would make a statement on the war before the adjournment of Parliament for the Christmas holidays. Prior to revealing the Premier's plans, Mr. Bonar Law refused to produce the correspondence between London and Bucharest preceding the entry of Rumania into the war.

DUTCH STEAMER HELD AT HALIFAX

THE HAGUE, Holland (Thursday)—The Netherlands Overseas Trust is informed by the British legation that the Dutch steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, with a cargo for Belgian relief, is being detained at Halifax, having been provided with no safe conduct or distinguishing mark, and also having passengers on board.

ITALIAN EXCHANGE INSTITUTE

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Government has issued a decree establishing a national institute of exchange, with monopolistic powers, the purpose of which is to reduce speculation in Italian money and control the export of all national bonds. All foreign bank transactions also must be registered with the new institution. The institute will have functions resembling those of a clearing house, together with judicial authority. It will be under the direction of Minister of the Treasury Nitti.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

the Cambrai battle, which balance, however, is strongly in British favor when the contents of the areas captured by both sides is reckoned up, General Maurice in an interview yesterday discussed the Cambrai achievements.

"The effect of the German attack," he said, "had disappointed the British people. It was felt that the success in the north and center had been largely neutralized by the German break through in the south. Moreover, it was the first serious British reverse for two years, and I think the public had come to regard the western British front as quite inviolable and to forget the fluctuations of war.

"It is too early to give the reasons why this south front broke. When men are fighting hammer and tongs it is not the time to undertake investigations into their conduct. The break through occurred not on the part of our hastily prepared line, but on a section of our old line and the reasons for this will transpire in due course. It must be remembered, however, that when you are dealing with a salient, a very small break through makes a very great difference, enabling guns to be trained on the lines of the army within the salient.

"In the British and allied press there has been much criticism of the lack of coordination among the soldiers, because when such things as this happen nothing appears to be done anywhere else to help the situation. There is another point of view. When this battle started the Russian situation had reached a very critical stage. The enemy had many divisions to spare. The Italian line was very shaky. Where would these enemy divisions go?

"At this moment Sir Douglas Haig launched his attack and drew upon himself all these divisions. Does that show lack of combination? The circles started when you drop a stone into a pond do not remain where the stone goes in. The stone dropped into the military pond at Cambrai undoubtedly had an effect extending to Italy."

Regarding the capture of Jerusalem, which General Allenby entered on Tuesday, General Maurice said he wished to emphasize the point that the achievement was the work of the British territorial troops, supported by the Australian and New Zealand mounted troops and British yeomanry. The infantry, who bore the brunt of the fighting, were solely British, except for small Indian and smaller French and Italian units. One aspect of the achievement, not fully understood, General Maurice said, is that the main difficulty has not been the conquest of the Turks, but of the Sinai Desert. Napoleon said the ideal frontier is a desert. What the achievement has involved will be understood when it is realized that the water drunk by the soldiers who took Jerusalem came from Egypt. Moreover, every ounce of material, every pump and pipe line required to supply with water the thousands of men traversing the 150 miles of desert came from Great Britain and America, across the Atlantic Ocean, by way of the Mediterranean. In peace time when water was brought from the Welsh hills to Birmingham, with plenty of time and material to spare, the achievement was justly celebrated. What could one say of such an achievement as this?

The other needs of the soldiers required the building of a broad gauge railway. AH this went on while the communiqués said: "Nothing to report in Palestine." The Sinai Desert had defeated for hundreds of years every effort to conquer Egypt. Now it had been conquered, largely by the industry, intelligence and engineering skill, as well as the material imported from America.

Activities on French Front

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Artillery activity over practically the whole French front was reported in today's official statement.

In Caurieres Wood, the War Office reported the repulse of a German raid. In this section nine German aeroplanes were brought down.

French aviators, it was announced, dropped bombs on Colmar and Rombach.

Germans Take Prisoners

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—At Bullecourt we wrested several shelters from the enemy troops and took six officers and 84 English prisoners, today's German official statement declares.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official statement made public on Wednesday reads as follows:

Eastern theater: There was nothing new to report.

Macedonian front: There was nothing of importance.

Italian front: In isolated sectors between the Brenta and the Piave, local engagements have occurred. We took prisoners.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The official report issued today says:

At Bullecourt on Wednesday there were two enemy attacks at dawn after heavy artillery activity. The first was immediately to the east and the other was on a wider front east and north and against the angle lines south of Riencourt-lez-Cagnicourt. Both were repulsed.

Shortly afterward in another attack on the latter front, parties of the enemy troops penetrated an obliterated trench at the apex of the angle. The few Germans who reached there were killed or taken prisoner.

There was local fighting until late in the evening, the portion of the trench which the enemy forces reached not changing the situation.

Yesterday's Admiralty statement on naval aircraft operation is as follows:

During Monday night naval aircraft carried out a bombing raid upon the Ostacker airdrome and the Bruges docks. Many tons of bombs were dropped upon both objectives. On the former, owing to poor visibility, the results were difficult to observe, but at the latter a good showing was made and a fire started. All the machines returned safely.

Last night's statement reads:

This morning the enemy troops delivered a strong local attack on the front about a mile east of Bullecourt. On the right of the position attacked the enemy forces succeeded in entering a short length of front trench, which formed a salient in our line and had been demolished by the bombardment preceding the attack.

At all other points the attack was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy troops, many of whom are lying in our wire. A number of prisoners were captured.

The enemy artillery has been active during the day in the area of its attack and has shown some activity south of Lens and in the neighborhood of Armentieres and Messines.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French War Office issued the following report on Wednesday:

Northwest of Rheims several enemy attempts upon our small posts were repulsed by our fire. There was somewhat lively artillery activity on both banks of the Meuse. North of Hill 344 an enemy raiding party was driven off.

The night was calm everywhere else.

Last night's announcement says:

There was pronounced activity on the part of both artilleries in the sectors of Chavignon and Courtecon in Champagne, in the region of the Monts and on the right bank of the Meuse. An enemy surprise attack near Courcy was without result.

Eastern Theater, Dec. 11—There was increasing enemy artillery activity between Lake Doiran and the Vardar. On the right bank of the river two Bulgarian attacks were repulsed with serious losses.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The official report issued on Wednesday reads:

On Tuesday there was sharp fighting between the Brenta and Piave rivers. Numerous Austrian troops attacked our positions in the Col della Beretta region and, while other parties pushed on to Col del Orso, large German units stormed from the east Monte Spinonira and the defenses in the Calcina Valley.

The struggle continued the whole day. The enemy troops carried out the action with extreme violence and with the support of numerous guns of every caliber. Our batteries retarded the impetus of the enemy forces, and the infantry sustained the attack valiantly. A few positions which had to be abandoned at first, owing to the destructive fire, were nearly all reoccupied during the counter-attacks which followed.

By evening on account of our stubborn resistance and the severe losses suffered, the enemy troops reduced their activity to artillery firing, which, during the night, became normal again. Nothing of noteworthy importance occurred on the remainder of the front.

Two enemy machines were brought down by British airmen.

BOLSHEVIKI ISSUE APPEAL TO COSSACKS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The Bolsheviki have issued an appeal to the Cossacks to unite with them against Generals Kaledin, Korniloff, Dutoff and Karauloff. In a speech, yesterday, Mr. Trozky declared that if the German Government did not agree to the populations of Courland and Lithuania electing their own form of government the Bolsheviki would strew the trenches of the enemy with millions of proclamations in German. He declared the war on the Russian front already ended. In three days, the Germans would accept their conditions for an armistice of 27 days, and, after 28 days, who would want to fight again?

Bolsheviki and Cossacks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The Bolsheviki view the Cossack revolt seriously and are strongly endeavoring to detach the rank and file from the Jews by offers of land.

Prominent Cadets Arrested

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The Bolshevichesky Government today proclaimed all members of the Cadet Party "enemies of the people," asserting they were aiding the Cossacks in the counter-revolution. Scores of prominent Cadet leaders were arrested, including Messrs. Habokoff, Vinaver, Kutler, Roditcheff and Countess Panin.

M. TARDIEU SPEAKS TO FRENCH NEWSPAPER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France—The Petit Parisien publishes an interview with M. Tardieu, high commissioner to the United States, who declared that America demanded discipline among the allies so that her resources might be properly employed. He indicated that the United States favored a single commander-in-chief. In view of the Somme battle experience last year, when, in order that the battle might be a combined French and British one, the junction of the armies was made in a swamp.

DISCLOSURES BY ORDNANCE CHIEF

(Continued from page one)

the army authorized by the act of June 3, 1916."

Senator Chamberlain demanded why it took General Crozier so long after war was declared to submit estimates of needed funds to Congress, if he had started work on the first increment of the army authorized in 1916. General Crozier said the many checking up operations required by law caused the delay.

"We appropriated $100,000,000 as an emergency fund before the war was declared," said Senator Hitchcock. "Why wasn't it used?"

Senator Chamberlain prevented an answer by asking, "When did you first ask for a share of this sum?"

"The first formal request was made in August," said General Crozier. "I remember speaking about it once or twice before that time."

"You got it as soon as you asked for it, didn't you?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"Yes, we got $35,000,000," replied General Crozier.

Senator Weeks returned to the subject of pre-war preparations for Congress.

"Every man in the country anticipated war long before it came," said Senator Weeks. "What preparations did you make before the war declaration?"

"We listed people we could get to work for us and made estimates of needed matériel," replied General Crozier.

General Crozier declared every United States soldier abroad has a modern American rifle.

He denied a statement by Senator Hitchcock that hundreds of thousands of men in cantonments are without rifles, and therefore are unable to complete their training.

"Thousands of men are without rifles," admitted General Crozier, "but not hundreds of thousands. Rifles are now on the way to the cantonments which need them most."

General Crozier said rifles were sent to cantonments in the ratio of one rifle to every three men, early in September.

"Considerably more than one man can use one rifle," said General Crozier. "It isn't convenient, of course, but it is possible."

General Crozier admitted that some cantonments did not get any rifles until October. The first rifles sent to cantonments were not of the modern type the army will use in France, but an obsolete type for which there was no ammunition. This, he said, made necessary postponement of target practice until modern rifles could be obtained.

General Crozier reluctantly told under cross-examination, how disputes over the type of machine-gun had prevented manufacture of any for the American forces for a year before we got into the war, in spite of the fact that a large appropriation had been made for these weapons.

"Who is responsible for this situation?" demanded Senator Chamberlain.

"The Secretary of War," replied Crozier almost in a whisper.

General Crozier said that although the Browning gun was officially adopted in June as the best type of machine gun, the weapon is not yet being manufactured at all.

He disclosed that although the European war showed the value of the machine gun, this Government had to buy 350 Lewis guns from Great Britain, with British ammunition, for use in the Mexican trouble, because the United States did not have as many machine guns as the Mexicans.

General Pershing's forces have been supplied with machine guns and ammunition by the French Government, General Crozier said. The French are continuing making machine guns for the United States. Some French machine guns are now being used in training camps in this country.

A large number of factories are "preparing" to manufacture Browning guns, General Crozier stated, "but until they actually begin deliveries, the American army will have to depend on France for most of its machine guns.

Senator Wadsworth inuired whether "we are not taking a chance by planning to equip our army with guns never tested in the field." General Crozier said he did not see any danger.

Senator Wadsworth inquired whether fact that more than 30,000 light machine guns will be needed to equip the 45 divisions of the army.

"And none of these has yet been delivered?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"None," replied General Crozier.

"When will they begin to be?"

"Next April."

"Why don't we use the Lewis, as the English do?" insisted Senator Wadsworth.

"We are getting enough guns from the French," answered General Crozier. "We'll use Lewis guns if we can't get any other. But we are certain that all our troops that get into the theater of war before next April will be equipped with these light French machine guns."

"These guns shoot French ammunition," General Crozier said, "but are later to be made in this country so they will shoot American ammunition. Throughout this summer the American output of machine guns for our forces was practically nothing. The delay wasn't due to lack of money, nor to labor conditions and I have never been entirely satisfied what it was due to."

"Isn't the real reason for the delay to be found in the quarreling of the War Department over the Lewis gun?" demanded Senator Chamberlain.

"That caused some delay," admitted General Crozier. "At the outbreak of the war we had very few machine guns on hand. Nobody ever thought they would play such an important part in the war.

"Our actual output of machine guns when we declared war on Germany was nothing. Some Lewis guns were being made in this country for England, but before we could use these guns we had to change them to make our ammunition available."

Senator McKellar asked why no part of an appropriation made for machine guns in 1916 had been used in providing them.

"Part of it was allotted in contracts for Vickars guns, such as we use in our aviation service," said General Crozier.

"But no guns had been obtained?" said Senator McKellar.

"None," replied General Crozier.

"Well, what has the war department done to get machine guns between the making of that very considerable appropriation in 1916 and our entrance into the war?"

"The chief step," answered Crozier, "was the setting of time for a competitive test of several machine guns. The time was set for May, 1917, and the test was held then."

"Was not some one grossly negligent in allowing these organizations to disintegrate?" asked Senator Weeks.

"Keeping them intact would have meant keeping thousands of men on the pay roll for some time that we had no work for," said General Crozier.

"We did keep many after manufacture of allied rifles had practically ceased, and before the making of our rifles was going full swing."

General Crozier explained that much of the delay in getting rifles was due to alteration of the British Lee-Enfield models so that they would fire American ammunition. It was either change the Enfields or throw away 500,000 Springfield rifles and a great deal of ammunition, he said.

The questioning switched to matters in France. General Crozier said the location of American troops on the firing line was decided by the President in conjunction with the British and French missions, and not by the War Department.

"Our knowledge that our troops would be on the French front was part of the data on which we based our rifle-making calculations," he said. "We could not make our ammunition interchangeable with the British, because we knew we would be far removed from the British front. So we did the best thing in the situation. We made two types of rifles to take the same ammunition."

General Grozier explained that greater speed in rifle manufacture was not made because the Government was loath to stop the manufacture of rifles here for the Allies.

He insisted that it was better to delay and obtain the best type of machine gun than to speed up production. Great Britain thought the change in the Enfield rifle was a "wise move," acording to General Crozier.

The public hearing will be resumed tomorrow.

Inquiry to Be Thorough

Committee Will Act Without Bias, Seeking to Aid War Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If one is to judge from the nature of the questions addressed to Major-General Crozier on Wednesday by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, the investigation in progress bids fair to be thorough and exhaustive.

It is declared at the Capitol that Congress is not entering upon the war expenditures of the Government with any captious or fault-finding intention, but in what is considered a justifiable desire to ascertain to what effect, and how wisely and efficiently, the large appropriations granted by Congress have been and are being used.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, in explaining the purpose of the investigation to a representative of this bureau, said:

"There is no malicious motive behind this inquiry, no desire to hinder the successful prosecution of the war. We are going to make a most searching examination of every factor entering into the welfare of the soldier and the efficiency of the army. Congress will shortly be asked to appropriate billions of dollars for the conduct of the war and for equipping more troops. Before we are called upon to make these appropriations we think we ought to know exactly to what purposes and with what result the money already voted has been spent. If it has been well and wisely spent, then good and well, but if not we shall certainly want to know the reason why. In fact, the inquiry is undertaken to stimulate war preparation and so contribute to the successful prosecution of the war."

Senator Weeks, who is a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, would not say whether or not the committee would bring forward definite instances of alleged extravagance and lack of speed. On the other hand, this bureau is able to state that the committee is in a position to throw a flood of light on what the War Department has done and what it failed to do. A senator who has made a recent visit to Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the time of his visit there were in that camp 10,000 soldiers who were not provided with overcoats. There is every reason to believe that state of affairs was not, and even is not, peculiar to Camp Devens alone, but is more or less general throughout the cantonments. That this should be allowed to happen in a country where even the interned alien enemies are so well cared for is regarded here as in itself sufficient for an investigation.

During the hearing on Wednesday, Major-General Crozier explained at some length that the United States profited largely from experiences and and mistakes of Great Britain and France, but notwithstanding the fact the United States knew for two years previous to the declaration of war on Germany, that high explosives and high-caliber guns were a prime necessity, General Crozier admitted that it was rather fortunate that the Allies were able to supply the American expeditionary force with the requisite heavy artillery to supply the need for training the national army in the cantonments. Not till the end of next summer will the ordnance department be able to "catch up." That the same holds true of other equipment is taken for granted.

It is undoubtedly true that many soldiers in the cantonments have suffered hardships for lack of suitable clothing, and that men in some of the camps are living in tents in zero weather, all of which it is pointed out annoys parents and demands correction.

There are said also to be complaints of poor clothing being furnished, something to be expected but which should be prevented it is claimed by a more thorough system of inspection. One branch of the inquiry will be as to the methods of inspection so as to fix responsibility and provide punishment for dishonesty.

The suspicion widely prevails here that many unnecessary outlays of money are being made in the various departments. It will be to the advantage of the departments to have their conduct examined and the charges cleared up. There is no doubt that the Government is paying higher prices than it should for many commodities. It is realized that the necessity for immediate supply may be put forward as a justification for paying more than market value for goods. This would be regarded as extravagance, and the investigating committee is bound to take due cognizance of the matter, as will also be done in the case of overhead charges.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALE ANNOUNCED

It has been arranged to hold the first sale of 4736 bales of Australian wool on Thursday, Jan. 3, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Trade Room Floor, at 4 p. m. The wools will be on show at Messrs. Hallowell, Jones & Donald's warehouse, 415 Summer Street, on Monday, Dec. 31, Wednesday, Jan. 2, and Thursday, Jan. 3.

The selection to be offered will comprise 1100 bales superior merino combing, 1200 shafty topmaking merino, 800 clothing 64s-70s, 1600 combing merino pieces and bellies, free or nearly free.

The two ships bringing the remaining quantity of about 46,000 bales are due in Boston shortly, and this wool should all be here by the end of the year. Further auctions will be arranged at as early a date as possible, of which full details will be announced.

Admission to these auctions will be by ticket only, which can be obtained from the Textile Alliance, Inc., 4 Liberty Square, Boston.

STATE GUARDSMEN ON DUTY TO BE RELIEVED

State guardsmen who have been on duty in the "barred zone" along the Boston water front since last week will be relieved on Friday afternoon. Orders have been issued instructing the members of companies K of Everett and I of Chelsea, attached to the third battalion of the eleventh regiment, Massachusetts State Guard, to take up guard duty tomorrow at 2 p. m. The two companies now doing duty on the water front are M of East Boston and L of Charlestown, which were ordered out by Governor McCall last Friday.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB

At the annual meeting of the Twentieth Century Club last night these officers were elected: President, George P. Morris; vice-president, Samuel F. Hubbard; secretary, Edward H. Chandler; treasurer, O. M. Fisher; new members of the council, William C. Crawford, Mrs. Eva W. White; new members of the membership committee, Mrs. Annie L. Chesley, George D. Latimer, Denis A. McCarthy, Rolfe Cobleigh and Mrs. J. M. Longyear.

TUFTS DORMITORY TO CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass.—Announcement was made yesterday to the occupants of West Hall, a Tufts College dormitory, that the building will be closed during the holiday vacation for the remainder of the school year, owing to an insufficient supply of coal, and because the few occupants can be accommodated in other dormitories that are already being heated.

SONS OF VETERANS

E. J. Bromberg has been elected president of the Massachusetts division of the Sons of Veterans, according to an announcement today. The other officers are: Vice-president, S. B. Paine; secretary, C. T. H. Woodhall; treasurer, C. B. Graves; financial secretary, C. D. Graves. The next divisional encampment is to be held April 9 and 10, 1918, at the Hotel Bellevue, Boston.

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It means *Protection* for you and the girl who made it.

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For full December inventory of labeled goods in Boston stores send to

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RED CROSS REPORT SHOWS RESEARCH WORK IN FRANCE

(Continued from page one)

Red Cross column of that issue was headed as follows:

"Red Cross Hit by Propaganda. Invidious Reports Invented to Injure Organization by Enemies of United States."

As the first item under that heading the following was printed:

"Invidious reports given currency during the month and evidently invented to injure the Red Cross were described as 'evil propaganda' at the opening meeting Monday afternoon of the Michigan state conference of the American Red Cross at Hotel Tuller. The sinister rumors included one to the effect that the Red Cross was 'selling' knitted goods to the soldiers, another was that bifurcated Americans had packed harmful matter in Christmas packages for the soldiers, and the third had to do with a report that the Red Cross had appropriated $100,000 for vivisection. 'They're so absurd as to be ridiculous,' said Daniel L. Quirk, Jr., director of the Bureau of Military Relief, 'and our duty is to promptly give the lie to them.'"

The Red Cross statements quoted above as published in the Detroit Free Press, however, so far as they relate to vivisection, are noted as being substantially contrary to the letter of Martin Egan, assistant to the chairman of the Red Cross War Council, as printed in The Christian Science Monitor of Tuesday, Dec. 4, and also in The Monitor of Nov. 16. In that letter, it is recalled, Mr. Egan admitted that Red Cross money was to be used for vivisection of animals, his words being in part as follows: "The Red Cross War Council appropriated $100,000 for general military medical research in France. The appropriation embraces buildings, laboratory equipment and maintenance. Animals are to be used for experimentation."

It is noted that, in several forms of published matter, the Red Cross workers are systematically referring to this vivisection statement as if it were a rumor that should be denied as being contrary to fact, but the official letter of Mr. Egan is, of course, accepted by persons in touch with the actual situation as a frank and authoritative admission that vivisection of animals is one of the purposes for which Red Cross money is being used.

SOCIALIST VOTE AT LEIPSIC

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—The Socialists polled 78 per cent of the total vote in the recent municipal elections at Leipsic, according to the Vorwärts, a 5 per cent increase over 1912, when the last previous election was held. The Independent Socialists polled nearly 64 per cent of the total Socialist vote.

SITUATION AT VLADIVOSTOK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No Japanese troops are at Vladivostok, the United States consul there informed the State Department today. He confirmed reports of rioting there, however, and pointed to the need of troops in the city.

SHOP STEWARDS RECOGNIZED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Recognition of the shop stewards has been conceded by the employers at their conference.

J. L. Hammett Co.

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MARKED PROGRESS IN WOMEN'S CAUSE

Survey of the Movement Since 1916 Indicates Great Advancement All Over World—Position in British Dominions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In an article entitled "The World Movement for Woman Suffrage after Three Years of War," Miss Sheepshanks, the editor of the international woman suffrage news (Jus Suffragi), gives an interesting review of the position of the women's suffrage movement in the world at the close of 1917.

Few, she writes, would have been rash enough to prophesy that three years of universal and devastating war would find the most live political subject in nearly every country—women's suffrage. She then proceeds to consider each country in turn.

In Russia women have demanded and obtained the pledge of equal rights, thus laying the first stone of women's freedom in the great empire covering half Europe and Asia. They are taking a leading part in political life. Countess Panin is a Minister of State, Mme. Breshko Breshkovsky was invited by Kerensky to occupy the presidential chair at the Preliminary Parliament, Dr. Shishkina-Yavein was on the body appointed to draw up a constitution. Russian women, says Miss Sheepshanks, by their sacrifices for liberty under the old régime, have earned their right to take their place side by side with men. They have earned it, too, by the courage and promptitude with which, in the early days of the revolution they boldly claimed ther freedom, undeterred by the chaos surrounding them, which would have led more timid women to put aside their claims until a more convenient season. The greater the danger to their country the greater the need for women to share in the work of politics. It may be many months before it is possible in such vast territories to organize universal voting, but women's right is established and will not lapse.

In Finland women have had full equal suffrage since 1907, and the right to sit in Parliament. There are now 24 women in the Finnish Diet, and now that Finland's Constitution is once more restored, the part women can play under the new free régime will be greater than ever.

The neighboring Scandinavian countries are fast joining the equal suffrage standard. Norway has had equal, universal suffrage since 1913, and in 1915 gave women the right to be members of the Council of Ministers (the Cabinet).

Denmark enfranchised its women in 1915 as a war measure, because the country had need of the support of all its citizens. Iceland's women gained the vote at the same time.

In Sweden the struggle has lasted longer, but now at last victory is in sight. The new Liberal Government has announced woman suffrage as a foremost item in its policy. Swedish women have had the municipal vote since 1862, and have sat on town councils since 1909; and have gained valuable experience in administration. They occupy important public offices, as university professors, members of royal commissions, and have proved their full competence to exercise the parliamentary vote. Their suffrage campaign has been carried on with the greatest zeal and ability, and soon it is hoped that all the Scandinavian nations will have a free womanhood.

In Great Britain, continues the article, so long the storm center of the suffrage agitation, the war has brought the solution. The seed of woman's war work has fallen upon ground well prepared by half a century of suffrage spade work, and has yielded a bumper harvest of politicians' conversions. The Representation of the Peoples Bill will enfranchise 6,000,000 women. The age limit of 30 is designed to prevent the number of women electors exceeding that of the men, and will probably be only temporary. The bill is not yet law, but the suffrage clauses have passed by majorities of seven to one, and unless there should be a change of Government it may confidently be expected that British women will soon be enfranchised and vote at the next election. Political parties are working on this assumption. The Labor Party is sending women organizers to win the women electors for labor. The Scottish Liberal men's and women's associations have amalgamated; the press is open as never before to the women's movement. Women are even remembered in the honors list, and the order is conferred on women. New professions and occupations are thrown open to them: a woman preaches in one of the most popular London churches; medical women hold commissioned rank in the army, and have charge of military hospitals; a woman was included in the small number of British officials who met German officials at The Hague and made arrangements for prisoners of war. Women have acquired an unprecedented place in industry, and assumed a new importance in national life.

In France, Austria, and Germany, although beneath the surface public opinion may have ripened favorably to women, no tangible progress has been made toward enfranchisement. There seems no immediate prospect of their gaining even the municipal vote. Perhaps, unlike the Russian women, they are too reluctant to press their own claims at a time of national crisis. Assuredly in no country have women accomplished more for the home country, writes Miss Sheepshanks, than in these three war-ridden lands, where women have stepped forward to replace men in every department of life, and where their cooperation is essential for the work of reconstruction. The French bill for according the municipal suffrage to women is hung up indefinitely. In Germany women's suffrage has been debated in the Reichstag, but only supported by the Socialists, and rejected. In Austria women may not even belong to political associations.

In Holland the situation is amusing. The new Constitution, which is not yet law, will allow women to be elected members of Parliament, though it does not give them the right to vote for members of Parliament. It also removes the constitutional obstacle to the introduction of a woman suffrage measure.

In Switzerland woman suffrage can only come piecemeal. Switzerland is a Confederation; each canton is independent, and Swiss women have to gain one canton at a time. The population is largely agricultural and scattered in inaccessible mountain districts, which makes propaganda difficult. Then, too, there are fewer burning grievances than in larger industrial states. Women have free access to universities, and can . . . act in some cases as clergymen. At present suffragists are working at obtaining various kinds of local vote—the church vote, the vote for and seats on tribunals of prud'hommes, which are arbitration tribunals for cases between employers and employed, and other local bodies. They have had some successes, but progress is slow.

In Italy women's progress since the war has been remarkable. In few countries before the war did they take less part in public affairs. Now, however, they are everywhere replacing men in professions and industry, and are doing an immense amount of war relief and other public work. Their work has met with public recognition from politicians and ministers. Steps are being taken to improve their civil position by abolishing the antiquated laws of marital authorization. Suffragists are pointing out the injustice of excluding women from the franchise, and Signor Boselli, the Premier, has expressed his support of women's local government vote.

Hungary, unlike its partner Austria, shows a great advance. A government measure is promised which will confer the parliamentary franchise on a limited number of women. The suffragists, who are also pacifists, had combined work for peace and suffrage, and under Count Tisza's government their activities were much restricted. After the accession of the new King Charles the suffragists were encouraged to press their claims. For the present universal suffrage, though demanded, is not promised; but it seems likely that women will get the vote with a property and educational qualification.

The article concludes with a description of the position in the British dominions overseas, which it states shows extraordinary progress; Australia and New Zealand women have been voters for over 20 years, and now Canadian women are joining them. The wave of democracy is rising, and will carry all before it, writes Miss Sheepshanks. Women's political task will then begin.

PRISONERS OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Numerous inquiries show that the reason for the exclusion from the benefit of internment in a neutral country on completion of a term of 18 months in captivity in Germany of all British prisoners of war below the rank of corporal is misunderstood. The Army Council, therefore, desire to announce that this was due to the refusal of the German delegates at the recent conference at The Hague to entertain the proposal of the British delegates for the extension of this privilege to prisoners of war of lower rank. All German, as well as British prisoners of war below the rank of corporal will, therefore, necessarily be held in captivity unless eligible for repatriation or internment in a neutral country as invalids.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Sport & General

The girl landworkers in the Lord Mayor's show

INDIA'S DEBT TO BRITISH RESIDENTS

Importance of European Opinion in Affairs of India Emphasized—Present Attitude of European Community Outlined

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India — Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, is by general consent a most able administrator, with a reputation for plainness of speech which, with his knowledge of his province, is believed to have made him very popular in the Punjab. A short while since in the imperial legislative council Mr. Shafi brought forward a resolution demanding that the administrative system of the Punjab should be assimilated to that of the new province of Behar and Orissa—that is, that it should be ruled by a council of four instead of by one man, the Lieutenant-Governor. This proposal Sir Michael O'Dwyer strongly opposed in a speech, some remarks in which he withdrew at the next meeting of the Imperial Legislature.

Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, who presided over this meeting, made it plain from his remarks that he was mainly responsible for this withdrawal; but, even if he had not proclaimed the fact, European opinion, which had grown uneasy, would probably, if not certainly, have held him responsible. It was further stirred by an important speech delivered in the legislative council by Sir Hugh Bray, president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and one of the merchant princes of Calcutta. The question which called forth this utterance was a motion hostile to the retention of a majority of Englishmen in the Indian Civil Service, and Sir Hugh Bray, in opposing the motion, defined in careful terms the present attitude of the European community in India toward questions of political reform.

Sir Hugh Bray complained that the important community which he represented was being treated by the Government as though it did not exist. "With the aspirations of Indians to attain to a greater measure of self-government we are by no means out of sympathy," he said. "The general demand is government of the people, for and by the people. We are of the people. Numerically we are, perhaps, weak, but our stake in the country is enormous. We and our predecessors have given ourselves and our money to the land, and without boasting I may claim that we are directly responsible in no small degree for its development and increasing prosperity. The money and our lives have been given to this and on the understanding that law and order will be maintained, and that we shall conduct our enterprises under secure and just conditions. . . . We demand, then, a continuance of those guarantees, a continuance that means either a retention of such a measure of control by the British government as will safeguard those interests, or such representation of those interests in any new form of government as will secure their protection.

"Our Indian friends," continued Sir Hugh Bray, "maintain that they are now fit to assume very much greater responsibility than they have had up to now, and as far as we know they may be, but with some exceptions they have not given proof of it. Their natural reply is, how can we prove it without trying? One cannot learn to swim on dry land. We reply that that is so, but as the cost of the experiment if it fails will fall largely on us we must have some guarantees.

"We realize," continued the hon. member, "that changes are coming, that changes must come, and if we should seem desirous of checking at all the progress of events, it is not because we wish to prevent them, but because we foresee the complications, the disaster even, that may arise from their premature birth. We are ready and anxious to go forward hand in hand with our Indian fellow-subjects. For the advancement of this great country we will pull together in double harness or in tandem, as leader or wheeler, the wagon of India, but what we will not do is to follow hitched to the tail board, with no control over the pace, no power to check a too quick descent, left to pick up what feed we can by the wayside when halted, and called upon only to give an extra pull now and then to get the wagon out of the mire or up an extra steep ascent."

His speech appealed so insistently to the European community of Calcutta that a special meeting of the European association was at once convened, at which the following resolution, amongst others, was passed unanimously:

"That the council of this association be instructed to prepare for submission to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, a representation from the European association embodying the views of the nonofficial European community on the subject of reforms connected with the Government of India, and that the proposed representations be submitted, as prepared, through the central and branch councils to the general body of members for expressions of opinion, and that opportunities for discussion be afforded to members by the holding of meetings of the central and branch associations periodically, as may be found suitable."

A common feature of all the speeches at this meeting was an expression of resentment that vast changes had been made, and were contemplated without consulting the nonofficial European, and there was a consensus of opinion that the European community should assert itself more than it has hitherto done, and claim a share in the government of the country. At the same time it was admitted by more than one speaker that the average European nonofficial had hitherto been too much preoccupied with making money, and that he would have done better if he had taken more interest in Indian public affairs.

In the meantime Lord Chelmsford endeavored to reassure the nonofficial European community. Speaking in the legislative council at Simla on the day of the meeting of the European Association in Calcutta, he said: "Let me assure those nonofficial members who represent European commercial interests in this council, that those important interests will, of course, be fully considered. Everyone, I am sure, Indian and European alike, recognizes the historic position of the British community in India, and the debt which India owes to its enterprise and its energy. And no scheme of reform which was sound could be based on injustice to the British or to any other community. We want all the best minds and the cooperation of all classes of the community."

It should be noted that some Indian papers, which are generally anti-English in their utterances, are ready to admit the force of this contention. "No one supposes for a moment," they say in effect, "that India can for a long time get on without British capital and commercial enterprise. Whether we like it or not, the British merchant is here to stay and we must make the best of him. We do not therefore wish to injure his interests in any way. Cannot we agree upon some kind of common platform which will meet his interests and our aspirations?"

PATRIOTIC ITALIANS IN NATAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The Italians in Durban have sent the following telegram to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. "The Italians of Natal are confident that the bravery of the army and the resolution of the Government will succeed in driving back the invasion and are all ready to start at once in order to enlist, if this is necessary.

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW IN LONDON

Historic Pageant This Year Illustrated Nation's War Effort — Women Took Part

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Not for many a long day has London worn such a festive appearance as it assumed on Lord Mayor's Day. The sun shone in a sky dappled with clouds, and a fresh breeze set the flags streaming gallantly from the flagmasts, and the pennons fluttered gaily on the cavalrymen's lances. The crowds thronging the route were certainly less dense than in pre-war days, and if there were fewer light-hearted youths to buy the gaily colored paper-ribbon whips, still the whips were there, a delight to the heart of London childhood. Paper handkerchiefs, too, with wonderful borders, and still more wonderful portraits of the King and Queen, wreathed in the folds of crossed Union Jacks, and yards of flimsy paper with gaudy prints of the Lord Mayor's coach were displayed to tempt the more sedate purchasers.

The route followed this year was the usual one, from the city by Fleet Street, the Strand, Northumberland Avenue, and the embankment. Punctually at noon the procession left the Guildhall, headed by mounted city police and Canadian mounted troops in the place of honor. Next followed men of the royal naval division, the royal marine artillery, the royal marine light infantry, the navy auxiliary service and the naval volunteer reserve. As the first strains of the bands sounded down Fleet Street office windows flew open and became an animated sea of heads. The wartime office staffs, mostly girls, ran down to the streets, or balanced themselves precariously on window ledges, and scrambled to every available point of vantage.

Following the boys of the Warspite, with their gun and crew, and the boys training at the technical school of the royal flying corps, came two motor lorries bearing a captured German aeroplane, the now well-known black crosses showing conspicuously on the wings. Behind the monster marched a sturdy contingent of city volunteers, men for the most part whose volunteering days were long since passed, but who once more had donned a uniform and shouldered a rifle in their country's hour of need. Behind them swung cadets, followed by boy scouts, their gay scarfs adding a brilliant touch of color to the procession.

To most people, however, by far the most significant part of the Lord Mayor's show were the women. For the first time that day they had been included in the procession and had taken their places in the marching ranks with the men. With one voice the crowd cheered, and cheered again as a battalion of women agricultural workers, carrying rakes and milking stools and leading a team of horses attached to a haycart, swung into view, their trim white coats shining in the sun. With an easy stride they marched along and many heads turned instinctively to watch them out of sight. Lorries of laughing women munition workers followed, the girls blithely fluttering gamboge-colored hands—stained with the powder in the filling factories—and ready for a jest and gay word with the crowd who gave the "canaries" a rousing welcome. Field guns, strange objects in their "camouflage" war paint, and captured German guns bearing recent dates when they had fallen into the hands of gallant British regiments, were viewed with wonder and interest. Bands blared. Pipers marched with a brave swing of kilts to the skirl of bagpipes, their tartan ribbons streaming in the wind.

Still it was the women in the procession that fired the imagination and held the attention. It was the women that made one think. A contingent of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, in slouch hats and long khaki coats, marched as steadily as any company of "regulars." They lacked wholly the "snap" of the men, but a certain air of quiet and unalterable determination conveyed by that dark line of steadily marching women was prophetic of much, and augured ill for the powers that had set their faces against the great democracies of the world. Women of the W. A. A. C. have been in France for the last six months, and have proved their metal and "made good" with that celerity that has been one of the astonishments of the war. If the women provided matter for reflection, two tanks, with guns protruding like the eyes of a crab, provided the excitement of the procession. They rolled along the Strand as unconcernedly as if it were their natural sphere of action, and when a halt was called and they came to rest like any ordinary "General," they proved an absorbing attraction to some Chelsea pensioners who fought long before the era of tanks, and aeroplanes, and 15-inch shells.

London had looked forward to the prospect of the Lord Mayor's show with supreme indifference. It was war time, and everything was different. Was it worth it this year? Yet London was the better for the show. It had taken on a new and deeper significance. The women and men, from all parts of the United Kingdom and the great dominions, marching together in one vast procession, equipped from end to end for national service, were earnest of the resolute determination of the whole empire to keep the sword drawn until victory crowned their efforts. And when it was all over London went about its business once more with refreshed hope, and a stronger resolve than ever to see things through to a finish.

PREVENTION OF WASTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the national interest for prevention of waste, the Army Council have recently issued an instruction emphasizing the necessity for the closest scrutiny before any foodstuffs supplied from canteens—regimental or otherwise—are destroyed. Any foodstuffs under suspicion must be examined by a medical officer and may be condemned only on his written authority. The system of dealing with foodstuffs issued from the Army Service Corps is dealt with under army regulations which call for a board of officers to report before any food is destroyed.

AMERICAN NEGRO AN ASSET IN WAR

Both in North and South He Is "Doing His Bit," According to a Statement Issued by the Brooklyn Urban League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Few Northerners stop to realize what the great war means to the Negroes, and what their way of taking it means to the nations," says a statement issued by the Brooklyn Urban League. "When the United States first entered the war, German agents soon learned to their discomfiture that they had grossly misjudged the Negro's straight Americanism. When the Government called for volunteers the Negroes filled every place in the service where they found welcome.

"The fifteenth regiment, then but recently organized, was the first national guard regiment in this State to recruit up to war strength, and this was due in no small part to the splendid response in Brooklyn. The Officers Reserve Training Camp at Des Moines, Ia., brought together as alert and physically superior a group of men as can be found in any similar camp for white officers.

"At present there is in training at Camp Upton a regiment of colored men under one of the best known colonels in the regular army, and he has given his word that his company will rank with the best.

"Behind these men in the service are countless thousands of men and women whose ability to produce and to save vitally affects the strength of the whole nation. Right here in Brooklyn colored men are loading steamships, building the new subways, caring for homes and working at various trades in many factories; colored servants, laundresses and janitors come daily into the closest contact with the community life.

"During the past 18 months our colored population has been growing apace through the migration from the South and the West Indies. These new comers will add much to Brooklyn's contribution toward winning the war if they are brought right into the throbbing industrial life; but if they are allowed to drift about on the surface as neglected, ignorant, easily exploited strangers, they will prove a drag on the city through increase in poverty and crime.

"The league, through its campaigns, Big Brother and industrial work, is attacking these problems at the source and striving to adjust the new comers to their new environment."

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U-BOAT WAR LIKE WRESTLING BOUT

Weekly Reports May Show First Britain, Then Germany on Top, but Final Decision Rests on Resources and Morale

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—It is difficult to speak of the position of the submarine campaign, as cabinet ministers have discovered, without immediately coming in conflict with the statements of somebody else. If the public realized, however, that the submarine campaign is a wrestling match, in which the British and German admiralties are closely locked, they would successfully steer a course of understanding through many apparently conflicting statements.

To say one side is on top does not mean that the bout is over. The wrestler underneath will come to the top perhaps, and again go under. What will determine the result will be the potential and realized resources of the wrestlers, directed by all the moral reserve they can call upon.

With this preface, to avoid erroneous assumptions, it may be said that the British Admiralty officials now consider they know the full possibilities of the submarine campaign. If they have not overcome it, they now take the measure of it, and that is a big factor in determining future plans.

This may be said despite the fact that tomorrow's newspapers will record a continuance of the increase in the total sinkings of large vessels, and to put it this way may prevent any relaxation anywhere among the Allies, either in the shipbuilding yards or in domestic economy.

If the parallel of the wrestlers is remembered, it is clear that the moment when the Allies are getting the upper hand is the moment when building effort and economy should be increased. The Germans, for the moment, are sinking more ships, but the British are building them, and simultaneously sinking submarines through their increasing output of destroyers, sloops and other anti-submarine craft, through improved mining schemes, and by all other methods developed from time to time.

If The Christian Science Monitor could mention the figures representing the total of German submarines actually sunk, it would encourage those who know the British Admiralty's difficulties, even if it disappointed those whose imagination does not correctly estimate the concrete facts which have to be reckoned with.

As to the output of new ships, definite figures cannot be given except that this country's building program is only now about to count as a serious factor against the Germans. It may be said that last month the building was within 8000 tons of the sinkings, that is, within one fair-sized ship of the sinkings. November, of course, was a good month as regards sinkings, but the building position, The Christian Science Monitor understands, progressively improves.

What of the building of German submarines? Admiral von Capelle claims an output of 12 submarines per month. That is a rarely attained maximum. Ten would be a more accurate figure. This year the Germans have made their great submarine effort, and have probably laid their plans for a still bigger effort next year on the basis of this year's achievements, and with a bigger submarine fleet.

If the British Navy can continue to keep sinking submarines almost as quickly as they are built, while the mercantile shipping program here and in the United States comes gradually into operation, it is clear that the German Admiralty's hopes of a still bigger submarine campaign of frightfulness next year must steadily recede. This will happen, of course, only if every effort in every direction, especially as to building and economy, is put forth in the allied countries.

Ups and downs in the campaign will continue. They depend on incalculable factors, one of which is the varying morale of the German submarine commanders. Supposing that in one month 10 submarines are built and eight are sunk; that means that of 400 German sailors 320 are drowned. The injurious effect on the German morale is certain, and when, eventually, the sinking of submarines surpasses their building their morale will probably break down with progressive rapidity.

One problem, however, looms ahead, namely, the question of the submersible cruisers which Germany is building, and which will probably be able to maintain themselves for two months across the Atlantic.

Light Increase in Losses

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A light increase in the losses of British merchantmen by mine or submarine in the past week is noted in the Admiralty statement last night. Fourteen vessels of more than 1600 tons were sunk, as well as seven under that tonnage.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 42 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week ending	Arrivals and departures	Vessels sunk	% sunk	Beat off attacks
Feb. 25....	4,541	21	0.46	12
March 4..	5,005	23	.45	12
March 11..	3,944	17	.43	16
March 18..	5,082	24	.47	19
March 25..	4,747	25	.52	13
April 1....	4,680	31	.66	18
April 8....	4,773	19	.40	14
April 15....	4,710	28	.60	15
April 22....	5,207	55	1.06	27
April 29....	5,406	51	.94	24
May 6.....	4,871	46	.94	34
May 13.....	5,120	23	.45	19
May 20.....	5,422	27	.49	9
May 27.....	5,487	19	.34	17
June 3....	5,835	18	.34	17
June 10....	5,589	32	.57	23
June 17....	6,890	32	.54	31
June 24....	5,799	28	.48	23
July 6.....	5,591	20	.36	16
July 8.....	5,696	17	.30	17
July 15.....	5,748	18	.31	12
July 22.....	5,582	24	.43	15
July 29.....	5,523	21	.38	9
Aug 5....	5,469	23	.42	13
Aug. 12....	5,442	16	.29	13
Aug. 19....	5,602	18	.32	12
Aug. 26....	5,309	23	.43	6
Sept. 2....	4,816	23	.47	9
Sept. 9....	5,612	18	.32	12
Sept. 16....	5,432	28	.51	6
Sept. 23....	5,466	15	.27	10
Sept. 30....	5,422	13	.24	14
Oct. 7.....	5,151	16	.31	5
Oct. 14.....	4,218	18	.42	5
Oct. 21.....	5,337	25	.47	7
Oct. 28.....	4,606	18	.39	1
Nov. 4.....	4,763	12	.25	6
Nov. 11.....	4,432	6	.13	8
Nov. 18.....	4,994	17	.34	2
Nov. 24.....	4,180	21	.50	8
Dec. 1.....	4,307	17	.39	8
Dec. 8.....	4,810	21	.43	11

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Italian shipping losses by mine or submarine for the week ending Dec. 8 were one steamer of more than 1500 tons, one steamer of less than 1500 tons and three small sailing vessels. One steamer, damaged by a torpedo, was run ashore. Two vessels were attacked, but escaped.

Sensation in Spain Over Sinking

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—News of the attack by a German submarine on the Spanish 2588-ton steamer Claudio, within 50 miles of Cape Finisterre, has caused a sensation.

The Claudio was from Florida and was unaware of the new German prohibited zone. The submarine fired nine shots, killing eight of the crew, wounding others, and seriously damaging the ship.

The vessel's owners have requested the Government to protest immediately to Germany for reparation for the damage done and full reparation to the Spanish flag. The Government apparently intends taking energetic action.

Anti-Submarine Efforts

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Allies are successfully combating the submarine war, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons late today. Shipbuilding is increasing above ship losses from U-boats, and the destruction of submarines is increasing, he declared.

"I have studied the general curve since November representing the building by ourselves and our allies of warships and merchant ships," he asserted, "and find it is an upward curve. An upward curve showing destruction of enemy submarines also continues.

"No doubt it will gradually improve—but a good or a bad month should not be taken by itself.

"We are building war and merchant ships in a quantity 18 per cent over the largest in our history—which was 2,282,000 tons in 1913.

"Our plans provide for very great additional increase. We are arranging augmentation throughout the world."

RAILWAY OWNER WANTS TO SELL OUT

WARE, Mass.—J. Edward Brooks, president of the corporation which controls the Ware & Brookfield Street Railway, has notified the Ware Board of Trade that it will be impossible for him to carry on the road further and that if some solution is not made whereby some other group of men can be induced to take over the property it will probably go to the junk pile. Mr. Brooks has had the road for some 11 years and claims it has never paid and that since 1911 he has been paying out about $10,000 annually to keep the road in operation.

The road consists of the Ware-Gilbertville line, about 4½ miles of rail, and the Ware-West Brookfield line, something over seven miles in length.

Mr. Brooks goes on to say that the raise in fare has not helped the situation and that the receipts for the six months ending Oct. 1 were but $1332 larger than last year for the same period and that the expenses were $622 greater than the year before for the same period. He states the scrap value of the road is from $60,000 to $75,000.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY OF COAL OPERATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the opening of the Senate today, Senator Smith of Michigan denounced the inefficiency which has made possible present conditions of suffering in that State, due to lack of coal. He said the fault is due to the taking away of distribution from its customary avenue, the dealer.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio followed with a declaration that suffering in his State and in Michigan is due to a conspiracy of coal operators to force the price above the figure fixed by the Government. He said his information came from a friend who attended a meeting of operators when this policy was decided upon.

FREE LUNCH ABOLITION SOUGHT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Abolition of free lunches in the saloons of this city is asked in a letter from Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator, yesterday, and Mayor Stacey referred the letter to the local licensing board for action. Mr. Endicott requests the action in the interests of food economy, and calls attention to the action of the Boston Licensing Board which followed the recommendation of the Food Commissioner and did away with free lunches. Saloon keepers say they will be glad to abolish this practice.

RECORDS MADE OF EXPLOSIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Walter K. McAdory has been appointed federal inspector of explosives for Alabama. Records are now being kept of all explosives being manufactured, sold and handled in this State.

CANADA GRATEFUL TO UNITED STATES

Country Deeply Touched as Details Become Known of Prompt Aid Rendered to Halifax—Cable From Princess Louise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canadians are deeply touched, as the details are becoming known, at the prompt assistance rendered by the United States to the stricken city of Halifax, and a number of papers refer to the sending of a special train by the Christian Science Board of Directors with money and supplies.

Referring to the quick aid from Boston, the special correspondent of The Ottawa Journal writes:

The people of Halifax may be pardoned if it is the great-hearted State of Massachusetts that is among the first on their lips when they speak of what has been done for them. And no citizen of Canada who was in this city and witnessed the unspeakable misery and suffering of the first terrible days after the explosion could fail to be profoundly moved by the sheer brotherhood and dash, and enthusiasm of these spirited Americans. News of the catastrophe had barely reached the consciousness of the outside world, and the people of the stricken city had scarcely recovered from the stunning effects of the calamity when Halifax was literally invaded by Americans. . . . How they managed to get such a start on everybody else, can only be explained by an enthusiasm and a dash absolutely contemptuous of details and intolerant of delay.

Their arrival infused new heart and courage into a dazed and stricken people. It was one of the few bright pages in a story of disaster, and it will be long before Halifax will forget the helping hand of this great and generous people.

The Military Service Council has issued instructions to the registrar of the Halifax military district to suspend operations for the time being in the localities affected by the catastrophe.

A telegram from Halifax states that owing to the train upon which the wreck commissioner, Mr. Demers, was traveling from Ottawa to Halifax being delayed, the official inquiry into the disaster which was to have been opened yesterday by Mr. Justice Drysdale was postponed.

Princess Louise has cabled to the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, as follows: "Much distressed to hear of terrible calamity to Halifax. Please convey to the people of the city, of which I retain such pleasant recollections, my deep sympathy with them in their great sorrow and loss."

Halifax Fund Contributions

Replies received today by Henry B. Endicott, chairman of the Massachusetts-Halifax relief committee, to telegraphic inquires sent yesterday, indicate that the entire State of Massachusetts is cooperating in the effort to raise $1,000,000 for relief work at Halifax. While each city and town has been asked to do its best, without the allotment of a specified sum, many have set for themselves a high mark which they expect to reach.

Worcester reported contributions totaling $18,500 this morning, Fitchburg is sending $11,861, Dalton reports $8756.73, Northbridge has $5500, Gloucester $5000, Holyoke $5000, Wakefield $3500, Greenfield $1800, Reading $1800, Leicester more than $1100, and Salem has raised more than $3000 for the relief of needy at Halifax. Reports from other cities and towns in the State indicate that the fund will be fully subscribed.

Discontinues Receiving Clothing

The Comforts Forwarding Committee, comprised of Boston Christian Scientists, announces today that it has discontinued receiving and sending clothing, bedding etc., to Halifax, N. S., upon receipt of information from the committee at Halifax, representing The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. In addition to the supplies forwarded on the steamer North Land, the committee yesterday sent four more shipping cases filled with needed materials. The Comforts Forwarding Committee is not sending money.

Halifax Inquiry Opens

HALIFAX, N. S.—Inquiry into the explosion aboard the munitions ship Mont Blanc was started today after a postponement caused when a member of the court failed to arrive.

INVESTIGATION INTO DISCOVERY ORDERED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House patents committee has approved a resolution authorizing a full investigation of a reported new force discovered by Gabriel Giragossian, an Armenian of Boston. The resolution will be reported to the House with a request for action during the next two weeks.

SUGAR PROFITEER MADE TO GIVE UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A wholesale merchant of Atlanta who received a car load of sugar on Dec. 6 and disposed of the entire amount to retailers at 70 cents excess profit per 100 pounds was immediately summoned before Maj. D. F. McClatchey, executive secretary of the Georgia Food Administration for investigation. The close cooperation which the Administration is receiving from dealers in Atlanta brought the incident to the attention of the Food Administration office.

The wholesaler was compelled to refund the entire excess profit, after which he was warned that a second attempt at profiteering would result in the cancellation of his license. The maximum wholesale profit allowed on sugar, under the rules of the Federal Administration, is 25 cents on the 100 pounds.

ANARCHIST AID SOUGHT IN PLOT

Evidence Presented in German Hindu Uprising Trial at San Francisco — Photographic Copies of Letters Introduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The aid of Alexander Berkman and the leading anarchists of the world was sought in the alleged German Hindu plot to disrupt the British possessions in Asia, according to photographic copies of letters introduced in the Hindu plot cases now on trial here. Har Dayal, one of two Hindus who were admitted to the councils of the German foreign office, according to testimony introduced on Wednesday, in a letter dated Amsterdam, Oct. 25, 1915, to Alexander Berkman, New York, said:

"Can you send me some earnest and sincere comrades? Perhaps you can find them in Nw York or Paterson. They should be real fighters, I. W. W.'s or anarchists. They should come to Holland. We have a center in Amsterdam. All financial arrangements will be made by our party."

In a letter dated Holland, Oct. 21, 1915, to Alexander Berkman, Har Dayal said:

"This is a great opportunity for our party. Send me names and addresses of prominent anarchists, comrades in Spain, Italy, Denmark, France, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and other European countries. Send letters of introduction for me to them from Emma or yourself."

William Wilms of Chicago was called as a witness by the prosecution to show the transference of funds from German consular officials for the benefit of alleged Hindu conspirators. Wilms said that he had a personal request from Baron Hans von Reiswitz, acting German Consul-General at Chicago, and not knowing the ultimate destination of the funds, he transferred $20,000 through his bank account from von Reiswitz to Ferdinand Holtz, and that he similarly got a $20,000 letter of credit on a Manila bank at the request of von Reiswitz.

Among the documents taken from the office of Von Igel in New York and introduced by photographic copies in the trial here is a letter dated Berlin, Feb. 4, 1916, to the German embassy, Washington, and signed "Zimmermann," saying that in future all Indian affairs are to be handled by the committee to be formed by Dr. C. K. Chakraverty, the Hindu, Dhirendra Sakar, and Heramba Lal Gupta. The latter has meantime been expelled from Japan.

Bomb Squad Taken Over

New York Policemen to Work Under War Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The bomb squad of the New York police department, under the command of Inspector Thomas Tunney, which has a national reputation for bringing German plotters and spies to justice, has been taken over by the War Department, the personnel to be assigned to duty with the army intelligence service in the New York district. Inspector Tunney and other officers of the squad will receive commissions and the remaining men will enlist as privates. A number of central office detectives who have been under Inspector Tunney's command will also enlist in the army. This action was characterized by federal officials as of far reaching importance and as proof that the authorities intend to handle the Teuton spy and plot situation with complete thoroughness.

Yonkers Confectioner Interned

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Frederick J. Heuser, a confectioner of Yonkers, has been interned on Ellis Island as an enemy alien. The complaint lodged against him is that he made cakes bearing German colors, candies representing German helmets and iron crosses and ices showing German designs. Government agents who investigated his patrons' complaints decided Heuser's activities constituted undesirable German propaganda.

NEW CRAFT TO BE LAUNCHED

Another sailing vessel will soon be added to the fleet hailing from Boston, it was announced today. The four-masted schooner, Luther Little, building for Rogers & Webb of Boston, and others, is to be launched at 11 a. m., next Tuesday at Somerset, Mass., in presence of a large assembly of Boston shipping interests. The Little will be practically ready for sea after launching, as rigging has been installed and sails are now being bent. Usually vessels are rigged after launching. The vessel measures 204 feet long, 40.9 feet beam, and 20 feet depth of hold. Net tonnage is 1119, and gross 1234. The new vessel has been chartered to load coal at a southern port for Argentina.

AUTO DRIVER SENTENCED

Charles T. O'Brien of Hough's Neck appealed the sentence of six months in jail for operating an automobile while drunk and another six months for unlawful appropriation, in the Dorchester Court yesterday, and was held in $600 for the January sitting of the Superior Criminal Court.

BROWN TO SHORTEN YEAR THREE WEEKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In order to meet the need of the country for workers next summer in various branches of national service, Brown University will change its calendar, condensing the college year into a shorter period, but without the loss of any class-room or laboratory work. The second semester will be shortened by three weeks, and commencement day will come on Wednesday, May 29. The winter recess will remain unchanged. The new dates will be as follows: Jan. 21 to Jan. 26, Monday to Saturday inclusive, semester examinations. Jan. 28, Monday, registration and enrollment of undergraduates. Jan. 29, Tuesday, 8 a. m., second semester begins. Feb. 22, Washington's birthday, no holiday. March 29 to March 31, Friday to Sunday inclusive, spring recess.

The new arrangement will demand much hard work on the part of both students and faculty, in order to accomplish the same amount in the shorter time. It is in accordance with the request of President Wilson that the colleges shall not omit or diminish any portion of the training which it is their patriotic duty to continue. At the same time, the students will be enabled to enter on various forms of service at the earlier date.

JUNIOR PROM MODIFIED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Student Council of Yale College, it was announced yesterday, has recommended that, in view of war conditions, the annual junior promenade be greatly modified so as to reduce the cost. It also recommended that the class parties, usually held the day before the promenade, be omitted, and that athletic events arranged for that occasion be canceled.

Tremont Street Near West **Chandler & Co.** Established a Century

Handkerchiefs Thousands and thousands. Direct importations by Chandler & Co.—pure Irish linen, with embroidery made to order in France, Madeira, Switzerland and Ireland. Orders for these handkerchiefs were placed many months ago, in order to secure fine patterns of embroidery, initialing and hemstitching, which are done largely by slow hand process, and must be done with great care. *Special patterns, special qualities,* and all at..... **Special Prices**

Unusual WAIST Sale

First Floor New Building

The sale of waists in these new quarters is an important event.
Concessions by the manufacturers make this an important event.
Concessions by Chandler & Co. will make this an important event.
The waists and the values make this an important event.

Here are the items:

Georgette Waists Heavy quality, in flesh and white. In new styles, trimmed with embroideries. Fair value would be 10.50 — 7.50

Georgette and Crepe de Chine Waists Flesh, white and pastel shades in Georgette. Slip-on model in crepe de chine. Specially priced — 5.00

Silk Waists Crepe de chine and wash silk. One model with tucked front, another with large frills. Pastel shades and white. Specially priced — 3.95

Silk Waists Tailored styles in washable satin; Georgette in slip-on style, beaded, pastel shades. Specially priced — 5.75

Lingerie Waists Dimity with self-stripes; tailored effects. Batiste, model, with tucked front, pique collar. Fair value would be 2.25 — 1.95

Voile and Batiste Waists Voile and batiste in new models; tucked fronts, roll collars and turnback cuffs edged with lace. Fair value would be 3.50 and 4.50 — 2.95 and 3.95

French Waists Fine batiste, one style with hand drawn work and tucked front, another hand scalloped and hemstitched. Specially priced — 6.50 Upwards

Sample Neckwear

Five Hundred Pieces—About Half Price

Rarely is such an opportunity offered before Christmas, because it is customary for the manufacturers to hold back such sample neckwear as this until late January or February. This particular lot is unusually fine, and comes from a Fifth Avenue manufacturer of high-grade neckwear. — 1.00 and 1.50 — 2.00 to 3.95

Examples of the values:

Dress Collars, of net and Georgette—some emb. and real filet trimmed. Made to sell at 2.50, for 1.00

Stock Jabots, with fine assorted laces. Made to sell at 2.00 and 2.50, for 1.00

Net Sleeveless Guimpes, made to sell at 3.00, for 1.50

Dress Collars, of Georgette crepe—real filet trimmed. Made to sell at 10.00 and 12.00, for 5.00

Vestees of Georgette crepe and net, some emb. and real lace trimmed. Made to sell at 3.00 and 3.50, for 1.50

Stock Jabots, some real lace trimmed. Made to sell at 5.00 and 7.00, for 2.50

Also 75 Real Filet Lace Dress Collars, fine Italian lace, in several different patterns, to be sold at Half Actual Values.

Christmas Sale of Silk Hosiery

1800 Pairs Silk Hose—mercerized lisle tops and soles, reinforced heels and toes — excellent weight and quality. Black, white. Ask for "No. 100 C." Price per pair.. 1.25

Heavy Weight Silk Hose—tops and soles lined with lisle thread, giving greater resisting quality. Recommended for good service. Black only. Price, per pair..... 2.25

Pure Silk Hose—excellent quality. Black and white, with self or contrasting embroidery. Price, per pair..... 2.50

"Marvel Stripe" Hose—all silk, lisle lined top and sole. (The "marvel stripe" is a series of knotted loops that prevents any drop stitches passing below the stripe). Black, white colors 1.65

Pure Silk Hose—with hand-embroidered clocks. Black and white, with self or contrasting clocks. Lisle tops and sole. Pair 1.75

420 Pairs Men's Silk Socks—excellent quality, silk top, lisle lined sole, in black, navy, gray and cordovan. Price, per pair... 1.35

Christmas Sale of Glove Silk Underwear

Finer quality material. Usual prices, 4.00, 4.75, 5.00 and 6.00.

Union Suits—assorted patterns, lace trimmed, tailored band tops. Regular price 4.00. Sale price 2.95

Vests, size 38 only, heavy quality, extra long. No more of these can be obtained. Regular price 4.75. Sale price ... 2.95

Also Envelope Chemises—bodice tops, silk straps, etc. Regular price 5.50. Sale price 4.15

Vests—Madeira and shadow embroidery, tailored and French band tops. Regular price 6.00. Sale price 3.50

Envelope Bodice-Top Suits—lace trimmed, silk shoulder straps and tailored band tops. Regular prices 4.75 and 5.00. Sale price 3.50

Glove Silk Bloomers, daintily trimmed. Regular prices 3.95 to 8.50. Sale prices, 3.50 to 6.00

— 2.95 and 3.50

Complete Assortment of Kayser Italian Silk Underwear

From which to choose your personal gifts. Vests, some tailored, others emb., at 2.25 to 2.50. Bloomers, extra full, 3.25 to 4.95. Union Suits, tailored tops, at 4.25 and 6.50.

HOUSING REFORM IN GREAT BRITAIN

Need Seen for Central Authority With Effective Power Over Local Authorities—Permissive Legislation a Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is one of the contentions of the older schools of political thought that liberty of action is of primary importance and that independence of action should characterize the doings of those responsible for each local authority. Central government is often quoted as responsible for much that is mischievous, and hard and fast rules as bars to progress rather than helps. The ghosts of these contentions put in an appearance now when the nation is thoroughly roused to the importance of the housing question. It is worth while to see whether the argument holds anything of real importance and what they contribute to a balanced consideration of the subject. If it is true that legislation must wait upon public opinion and that evolution of thought must inevitably bring reform, it is equally true that the process of educating human ideas can be hastened and the laggard growth of public opinion be stimulated by various methods of appeal.

There is the very greatest educational value in local self-government, and every modern writer upon social subjects has recognized the fact, but since it is admitted that the sense of responsibility varies immensely in local governing bodies, the necessity for some salutary regulations from a central authority seems inevitable and indispensable. If ever there was a case in which the law is only a terror to the evil doer it is in that of housing. Apathy and self-interest masquerade in all sorts of guises and specious arguments are easily produced when responsibilities are brought home to their unwilling owners. It is eight years since the housing and town-planning acts were passed and yet up and down the country evidence is at hand to show that in numbers of places the provisions of the act have been almost ignored, and one of the greatest of social evils, that of inadequate housing, allowed to grow unheeded.

The housing and town-planning act of 1909 was in many respects a great step of progress. It gave power to local authorities in the way of compulsory land purchase; it made loans of money more easily available, it increased the powers in the closing of insanitary property, and instituted public health and housing committees on every county council. Housing reforms were rendered possible and four inhabitant householders could set the act in motion. Yet everybody can point to some town or village where no advantage has been taken of the powers, and at last when the whole nation has risen from its apathy, it is seen that the backsliding property owner of all kinds and classes has managed to evade the legislative provisions and take advantage of a happy-go-lucky public.

The use of the word "may" in the wording of an act has a soothing effect upon those who believe in the liberty-of-action point of view. It is permissive and pleasant; it implies no tyranny, yet it is capable of every abuse by the sagacious obstructionist. It is very often found that the very custodians of local affairs are themselves negligent house owners. They have taken good rents for dilapidated property for so long that they regard any attempt to alter such a state of things as a dangerous infringement of the rights of private property There are, too, the vested interests that play so large a part and badly built and insanitary houses are often left untouched because it is impolitic to offend the owner It is quite true that four inhabitants can demand that something shall be done, but those who have lived in small communities are well aware how hard it is, especially in rural districts, to prevail upon the most courageous inhabitants to come boldly forward into the arena of a local conflict. A medical officer of health may make all sorts of representations, as it is his duty to do under the act of 1890, as to the state of defective houses, but with a dilatory local authority, the matter can very easily be shelved, if there are no persistent citizens who will agitate for action to be taken under the act.

It is often said in small places that it is impossible to close unsanitary houses if there are no others in which the tenants can find lodgment, but this is no argument for a state of masterly inactivity. Rural district councils, in particular, are prone to delay indefinitely even the consideration of building operations, and those who hoped that the act of 1894 would make local government the greatest factor in social improvement and give representation to the humblest citizen have been disappointed because the results in stimulating civic interest vary in so great a degree. The rural district councils are as often as not concerned principally in "keeping down the rates," not having yet learned the simple truth that abstention from spending is often the very opposite of economy.

Pressure from the central government and some form of penalty for neglected duty seems to be essential. In the number of towns where municipal authorities have worked a revolution in housing, and where town-planning schemes have been considered from the public point of view and not from that of vested and personal interests, obligatory claims would prove no disadvantage.

Fresh conferences are now being held in various parts of Great Britain and all local authorities are urged to send representatives in order to discuss the housing question in all its difficult bearings. Such conferences are the very greatest blessing to those who have to embark upon enterprises for which they have had no training and to which they bring no experience, and in the past year, the various housing associations have focused attention upon their objects with such good results that the remotest villages are holding housing meetings and discussing ways and means in an entirely fresh spirit. Legislation and government grants are in the air, and whatever may be urged against state aid, in one way it will prove invaluable, because no local authority can expect assistance unless it accepts the standard of the Local Government Board, and the permissive "may" will give way to the more emphatic "must." It has been pointed out often that lack of knowledge and a fear of burden upon the rates has impeded much of the work of the smaller local authorities. Inactivity is not always due to deliberate neglect, but a lack of experience and many of the admirable proposals brought forward as to the establishment of advisory county housing committees will require consideration in the future.

In a memorandum upon a national housing policy, by Henry Aldridge, secretary of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, the following remarks occur: "We have been impressed in the course of our investigation by the urgent need for the creation of machinery which will give to the central authority a much more effective power over the sanitary administration of local authorities. Reports by the Local Government Board are full of instances which show that with the best will in the world and the exercise of all its powers the department is not always able to enforce the laws which Parliament has enacted for the protection of citizens." And later, "We believe that a system of resident inspectors, each responsible for a particular area, would have many advantages over the present method of directing inquiries from London."

That is the whole essence of what is wanted in a nutshell. The standard of the central government must be obligatory upon all local authorities, but they alone are in a position to know in detail what the necessities of their own locality are. By a joint method of insisting upon a high standard being carried out, individually unwise and monotonous and often unsuitable uniformity will be avoided. The conscience of the nation is aroused at last, and that is the greatest necessity of all, because difficulties have a way of fading away before a corporate determination to see a matter through. Insistence, however, would have given a higher standard of housing years ago and such doings as those revealed in the celebrated Potterne Enquiry in 1912, when reactionaries doing their utmost to prevent action being taken under the housing act were only frustrated by the efforts of the National Land and Home League and a public-spirited parish councilor.

At Potterne, in a house with two small bedrooms, six and seven in a family made shift besides the parents, and 29 cottages had only one bedroom. Modern sanitation was nil and a common custom was to send children out to sleep at a neighbor's, in order to help the overcrowded condition. Yet Potterne has prosperous landowners and lies in a rich countryside where every advantage might have been taken of the provisions of the Local Government Board.

Such apathy as this is, however, lessening by degrees, only, as already said, the delay will no longer be tolerated. With the minimum agricultural wage and the old age pension, something has been accomplished for the country places, yet more requires to be done if population is to be better distributed to the gain of rural life as well as to the lessening of the congestion in great cities. Some of the great landlords, many of the large employers of labor, have set splendid examples in building good houses, acting up to their responsibilities, but it is the average citizen who has to wake up and ask for the reconstruction of villages, as well as the towns, and meanwhile, to plan and consider until the time comes to start building in sober earnest.

LABOR TO OPPOSE ENTRY OF CHINESE

Federation Insists a Redistribution of Available Man Power Will Solve Any Present Apparent Shortage on Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American Federation of Labor will oppose the passage of the resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Gallinger providing for the admission of Chinese farmers to supply the labor deficiency for the period of the war. The argument presented by the federation is that there is no shortage of labor in the United States, and that if shortage does actually exist in any particular district the trouble is due to inequalities in the distribution of labor. It is the position of the federation that redistribution will fill all shortages.

It is explained on behalf of the Chinese Government that farmers sufficient to fill all needs would be sent over if the Peking Government were satisfied that they could come without causing friction here. It has been the attitude of the Chinese Government to wait the pleasure of the people of the United States, therefore, before making any move. No overtures looking to the sending of laborers or farmers have been made by Peking or the legation here.

The greatest demand for the importation of Chinese farmers comes from California, where a great shortage of labor is anticipated next year. Another phase of the problem of labor anticipated in 1918 is presented also in the fact that the production of foodstuffs on United States farms in 1918 will be 40 per cent greater than that of this year, according to official estimate. The farmers had difficulty in harvesting their crops this year because of labor shortage. Many are asking now what is to be done next year if the production is increased 40 per cent.

WYOMING BOY POWER TO BE ORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The boy power of Wyoming, which was engaged during the past summer in helping man power in the fields and mines of the State, is to be mobilized more completely next summer. Edward P. Taylor, state labor commissioner, acting under directions from Washington, is asking all school principals and superintendents to supply him with the names of the boys who last summer did at least three weeks' useful work. They will be organized next summer into what will be known as the Boys' Agricultural Unit or the Boys' Industrial Unit, depending upon whether they pledge themselves to work 36 or 60 days during the summer.

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M. CLEMENCEAU'S CHARACTERISTICS

Qualifications for French Premiership in Difficult Period—Labor and Socialists Not Deeply Attached to Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Amid the confusion of political movements in France at the time of writing, and all the doubts and hesitations imposed by circumstance which accompany them, there is one clearer, more definite and more certain than the others, and it is the advance of M. Georges Clémenceau. Nothing has been more pronounced in French politics since the beginning of the war; nothing has seemed to have a surer and stronger backing—the people. The most fateful hour of the war is about to strike, and there is a demand for the strongest hand at the head of the Ministry. M. Clémenceau has his enemies, and they have been and are active against him; it is a sign of the times and of the possibilities and probabilities that they are redoubling their activities. But the name of Clémenceau which was whispered only a month ago, is now being spoken loudly and insistently and they say that tomorrow it will be shouted. One of the predominant feelings is that the time has come for a general cleansing in ministerial circles, and a man is wanted who will not have the slightest excuse for even the most delicate form of Bolsism, but will prosecute it remorselessly and to the end wherever it may be found. Untiring energy is demanded also, the will and the ability to force and the fearless utterance and practice of what is known as common sense. There is perhaps no such courageous exponent in France of common sense as M. Clémenceau, and the people are beginning to feel and to find that the time is over for pleasant sophistries and the most delicate consideration for the feelings of others who may not always be worthy of such gentleness, especially in time of war. With the political conventions, M. Clémenceau, in the extremity of national necessity has nothing to do, and it is national necessity that is calling him on.

A remarkable and significant movement has just been taken by the Socialists and it is virtually the proscribing of M. Clémenceau. The Socialist group have had a long meeting, and after a discussion in which M. Jouhaux, of the general section of the General Confederation of Labor took part, came to a decision to abstain from any personal attacks on ministers at the present time which might result in the formation of a new ministry with such a leadership and of such a complexion as might be a challenge to the working classes and a danger to the national defense. M. Clémenceau is disposed at all times to lay a strong hand upon labor when it is unruly and in his view menaces the national interests, and labor and the Socialists are in consequence not deeply attached to him. Hence, because they see the prospect of a Clémenceau ministry looming up, the Socialists have determined to cease their fire on those who may be the only barrier between Clémenceau and the premiership. M. Renaudel, for the Socialists, explains that the proscribing of Clémenceau is due to the fact that "the apostle of coherence" puts forward no guarantee that as Premier he would be the organizer which France now so urgently needs; but a general comment on this idea is that what the Socialists fear most is the strong and implacable nature of the Government which M. Clémenceau would rule.

For some time past Le Temps has been carrying on a pertinent and insistent criticism against the Socialists, and their present methods, and it now returns to the attack à propos of this declaration to exclude M. Clémenceau, if possible, declaring that, although events in Russia are of such a character as to afford the French Socialists a lesson in modesty, they continue in Parliament and in the deliberations of their own group, to follow a policy of intransigeance and exclusiveness. Now they had forbidden their members to undertake any sort of "personal campaign," which might favor in the near future a certain ministerial combination. The newspaper continues: "The Constitution has given to the President of the Republic the prerogative of designating the chief of the executive power. In times of peace the President of the Republic has, for his guidance, the vote of the chambers and the parliamentary situation. In time of war, when home politics are idle or, as it were better to say, should be idle, the chief of the State has other elements of appreciation than the rivalries of groups. His office of selection is at once the highest and the freest. But it is necessary that he should be able to address himself in the utmost confidence and with every security to the profound sentiments from which arose, in 1914, the Union Sacrée. Existing circumstances demand that the Government should be a great authority for decision and action. Does not the Socialist Party see that it diminishes this authority in advance, if it presumes to dictate, upon its choice to the chief of the State or to hinder him in what is his own special function?

"Would the Premier of tomorrow or the day after preserve his prestige if it were understood that he was directly or indirectly controlled by the Socialists? For it is very well understood that from veto to veto, from exclusion to exclusion, the Socialist Party would end by dictating its choice. But that is intolerable, and in the end the Socialists would become the victims of their own mistake. In the interests of national defense, from which they have never been excluded since the beginning of the war, in the interests of the Republic, in the interests of Parliament itself, it is the duty of the Socialists to renounce the methods which amount to a rupture of the Sacred Union. 'Combinations' of individual ambitions matter little. We had not to wait for the lesson of the Socialists to refrain from making any 'personal campaigns.' Let us think of the country and its highest interests, which demand reciprocal sacrifices from every party and every citizen. But no sort of 'sacred union' is possible, if the Socialists persist in considering that it is always the business of others to give way and obey, and always for them to ask and to command."

There have lately been certain exchanges between M. Caillaux and M. Clémenceau as to the former's proceedings in Italy. M. Caillaux in a published letter asks M. Clémenceau how it comes about that if the stories of his "defaitiste" conversations in Rome are true, the Italian Government was not stirred to any action in the matter, and that on the contrary some of its members have recently shown him special attentions. To this M. Clémenceau sternly answers "All the 'ifs' and 'buts' of M. Caillaux will not alter the fact that Baron Sonnino was more than displeased with the 'Conciliabules defaitistes' who prided themselves on the presence of M. Caillaux, and that Baron Sonnino informed the French Government of his intention to expel the inopportune visitor. The dossier now in the hands of Captain Bouchardon plainly indicates that M. Caillaux took part in conversations which Baron Sonnino regarded as 'defaitiste' and that they were regarded as so serious by the 'defaitistes' that if the French Government had not intervened M. Caillaux would have been ingloriously expelled from Italy." M. Clémenceau refers to the establishment of the Inter-Allied War Committee and points out that without political and diplomatic unity there can be no unity of militry command. So he calls upon M. Caillaux to state it openly in Parliament and the press if there is a policy other than that of the Entente, and not to hide himself behind mere insinuations, since France has equal right to such information with Signor Scarfoglio and Signor Cavallini, two of the Italian "defaitiste" friends of M. Caillaux.

[A few days after the above article was written, M. Clémenceau accepted the task of forming a cabinet, a task in which his efforts were crowned with success.]

WAR EMERGENCY FUND STATEMENT

Accounting Shows What President Has Allotted to 21 Departments, Bureaux, Etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is shown in a statement to Congress with reference to the $100,000,000 War Emergency Fund, placed in President Wilson's hands last April, that the President has allotted to 21 departments, bureaux and newly created war bodies $31,597,000, of which $21,651,000 has been spent.

Congress has now been asked to make the remaining $68,402,000 available up to the close of the fiscal year next June instead of only to Dec. 31, and the House Appropriations Committee has favorably reported a bill.

Five of the President's allotments were made under the head of "Executive," for which no itemized disbursements were given. They were $1,350,000 for the Committee on Public Information; $340,000 for preliminary work of the Food Administration; $25,000 for preliminary expenses of the Fuel Administration; $250,000 for the War Trade Board, and $25,000 for administration of the priority transportation law. The total for these items was $1,990,000 and the disbursements $1,069,154.

In addition to their preliminary funds, the Food and Fuel administrations were allotted $400,000 for buildings, of which $240,000 has been disbursed, and $2,000,000 for educational work, of which $406,000 has been spent.

Two temporary allotments or loans to the War Department aggregating $65,000,000 were made, but the money was returned when regular appropriations became available, and the department now has nothing charged against it from the fund. A temporary allotment of $500,000 also was made to the War Risk Insurance Bureau.

In the seven months up to Dec. 7, when the report was compiled, the Government spent $1,679,000 from the emergency fund for secret service activities and gaining information from abroad. The President granted $2,203,000 for that purpose.

Almost $18,500,000 went to the Shipping Board to repair German and Austrian vessels seized in American ports when the United States entered the war, and with the exception of $1,358,000, all of it has been turned over to the board.

The Federal Trade Commission was allotted $200,000 to investigate costs and prices, and up to the time the report was compiled had received $196,268 of it.

The Council of National Defense had $225,000 allotted to it, and has spent nearly all of the sum.

Some of the instances where allotments have been comparatively large and disbursements small so far, include the Navy Department for exigency work, allotment $1,368,000, disbursement $34,501; Interior Department, allotment $150,000, disbursement $30,000; Commerce Department, allotment $575,550, disbursement $94,000; and for the distribution of labor under the Labor Department, allotment $885,000, disbursement $10,000.

DISTILLERY TO BE SOLD

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Announcement is made that the Merchants Distillery, representing an investment of nearly $500,000 and now worth about $300,000, will be sold at public auction, says a Terre Haute dispatch to The Indianapolis News.

FALL OF HOLY CITY INTERESTS MASONS

Thoughts of Members of Fraternity Turn Toward the East With News of Capture of Jerusalem by British Forces

Masonry, especially Knight Templary, the world around, is thrilled today that Jerusalem, the Holy City, has been emancipated to Christendom, and the Twentieth Century Crusade, under British arms, has proved successful. From the time of Hugh de Payen, first grand master of the Order of the Temple, to Jacques de Molay, the last, martyred for his faith by a jealous church, Knights Templar had taken active and unusually leading parts in the successive Crusades to Jerusalem and the Holy Land from Europe. From the days of chivalry until today, members of the Masonic fraternity have ever been active in any measure promising emancipation in any degree to the city of David and Solomon. Today, Masons everywhere, are joining in the great pean of praise arising because the city of the first grand master is redeemed from Muhammadan misrule and the shadow of the Turk.

"I am indeed very much interested in the capture of Jerusalem," said Most Worshipful Leon M. Abbott, grand master of Masons of Massachusetts, yesterday afternoon in his office in the Masonic Temple in Boston. "I don't know how much the capture of Jerusalem portends to Masonry. I have not given that thought as yet. It opens up possibilities that may mean a great deal to Masonry. This must be an hour of rejoicing to every student of Masonry and of Masonic history that Jerusalem has been taken."

Right Worshipful Frederick W. Hamilton, grand secretary of the Grand Lodge, said that all Christians must rejoice over the glad tidings from the East. He said that most certainly Masons are glad, glad because of the overthrow of the rule of the Turk over the ancient city of Jerusalem. He said that while the Turkish Empire has ever been hostile to Masonry, many Turks, individually, do not share this feeling and that many of them are Masons. He said that the great cause for rejoicing should be that the reign of the Muhammadan in Palestine was being shattered.

Right Worshipful Oliver A. Roberts, grand librarian, said that the taking of Jerusalem, if it permanently relieves the city of its long-time rulers so hostile to Christianity, will probably result in the extension of Masonic discoveries, possibly of value. He said that exploration of the tombs under Mt. Zion, probably those of Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, David and Solomon, might result in the discovery of much that will be of the greatest interest to Masons and to all Christians. Grand Librarian Roberts said that these tombs were under "The Senaculam," the building marking the site of the Last Supper. The upper part of this structure is vacant, but exploration of the excavations underneath, Masons believe, would result in the finding of the tomb of their first grand master, Solomon, and those of David, Joseph, Isaac, Jacob and others.

Grand Librarian Roberts said that the capture of Jerusalem should result in freeing Muhammadan hold on the buildings and places sacred in Christian history. He cited, for instance, the toll of $5 exacted by the Turks from visitors to the enwalled sacred area on the brow of Mt. Moriah in Jerusalem where stood King Solomon's Temple and supporting which was the great pillared space styled "Solomon's Stables." The great stone capping the top of Mt. Moriah still stands and it marks the site of the high altar which stood before the two great pillars at the entrance to the temple.

The grand librarian said that the capture of the city would afford opportunity for exploration of the great excavation under Bezetha, the elevation at the northwest corner of Jerusalem. This is the cave, or quarry, it is believed, from which Solomon's masons and workers in the quarry secured much of the stone which went into the structure of the temple.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre is occupied by the Greek Catholics, the Roman Catholics and the Copts or Egyptians. On police duty there, is always, or had been always, a Turkish guard, for the processions of the churches sometimes met, it is stated, on feast days, and forcible clashes were not unknown. At such times the Muhammadan guard was wont to rush in and bring about a peace by force among the warring Christians.

The grand librarian said that in 1868 a Masonic lodge was instituted in the Bezetha. He does not know whether it has remained active to date or no. He said Jerusalem was not a city which would lend itself to military occupation. He said the streets are too narrow for military processions or formations.

Mackey's "Encyclopedia of Freemasonry" has this to say about the Crusades: "There has been between Freemasonry and the Crusades a much more intimate relation than has generally been supposed. In the first place, the communications frequently established by the Crusaders, and especially the Knights Templar, with the Saracens, led to the acquisition, by the former, of many of the dogmas of secret societies of the East, such as the Essenes, the Assideans and the Druses. These were brought by the Knights to Europe, and, subsequently, on the establishment of Ramsey and his contemporaries and immediate successors of Templar Masonry, were incorporated into the high degrees and still exhibit their influence. Indeed it is scarcely to be doubted that many of these degrees were invented with especial reference to the events which occurred in Syria and Palestine. Thus, for instance, the Scottish degree of Knight of the East and West must have originally alluded to the legend which teaches a division of the Masons after the temple was finished, when the craft dispersed—a part remaining in Palestine and the Assideans, whom Lawrie, citing Scaliger, calls the 'Knights of the Temple of Jerusalem,' and another part passing into Europe, whence they returned on the breaking out of the Crusades. This, of course, is but a legend, yet the influence is felt in the invention of the higher ritual.

"But the influence of the Crusades on Freemasonry and the architecture of the Middle Ages is of a more historic character. In 1836, Mr. Westmacott, in a course of lectures before the Royal Academy, remarked that the two principal causes which materially tended to assist the restoration of literature and the arts in Europe were Freemasonry and the Crusades. The adventurers, he said, who returned from the Holy Land brought back some ideas of various improvements, particularly in architecture, and, along with these, a strong desire to erect castellated, ecclesiastical and palatial edifices, to display the taste they had acquired; and in less than a century from the first Crusade above 600 buildings of the above description had been erected in Southern and Western Europe. This taste was spread into all countries by the establishment of the Fraternity of Freemasons, who, it appears, had, under some peculiar form of brotherhood, existed from an immemorial period in Syria, and other parts of the East, from whence some bands of them migrated to Europe, and after a time a great efflux of these ingenious men—Italian, German, French, Spanish, etc.,—had spread themselves through all civilized Europe."

The "Ninth Crusade"

Fall of Jerusalem Thus Looked Upon by Scottish Rite Masons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Free Masons of the United States, in common with those of other Christian countries, are rejoicing over the capture of Jerusalem, an event that appeals to them with a peculiarly reverential sentiment. Scottish Rite Masonry especially, this being the Grand East of the Mother Supreme Council of the World, is rejoicing over what it calls the "Ninth Crusade."

Jerusalem, the Temple of King Solomon and the various phases of its construction form an essential part of the philosophy of speculative freemasonry, but in the Scottish Rite, especially in the historical grades and higher degrees, the scenes, legends and incidents associated with the ancient city are kept vividly in thought.

Modern speculative Masonry was introduced in Jerusalem and a lodge chartered there by the Grand Lodge of Canada on the application of Robert Morris and others.

SLOW SHIPMENTS IN POTATO MARKET

Car shortage and the disposition of growers to hold their stock for higher prices are reasons given by the United States Bureau of Markets in its weekly market review today, for the slow shipments of potatoes. "Although shipments have been heavier than last year since the harvesting of the fall crop began, the increase in movement is only about 20 per cent, while the crop is estimated to be 40 to 50 per cent larger," it says.

Growers in the Maine producing sections, particularly around Presque Isle have shown more readiness to accept offers during the past week than formerly, and for about 10 days Maine has been one of the neaviest potato shippers, despite its comparatively small crop. Apples sold in good demand at moderate prices while cabbage prices advanced sharply. The producing sections for the bean market have averaged somewhat weaker with with several grades selling lower. "The demand for onions continued slow with sagging price trends in nearly all the market centers," says the report. Onion shipments are still decreasing, although Colorado and Ohio shipped more last week than in the previous week. Conditions in the other produce markets are about the same.

Y. W. C. A. FUND IN NEW ENGLAND

New England oversubscribed its allotment of $210,000 in the Y. W. C. A. war work fund campaign by more than $86,000, the total at the close of the drive last night being $296,111. Enough places to be heard from assures a fund of $310,000, or $100,000 more than the district's quota. Thomas Motley, treasurer of the fund, made this announcement at the dinner given last night at Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, by the Massachusetts committee of the national board of the Y. W. C. A. to Miss Irene Armmes and Miss Margaret La Saur, New England directors of the campaign. Greater Boston contributed $140,000.

MISS CURTIS TO SPEAK

Miss Frances G. Curtis, the only woman member of the Boston School Committee, is to address the Lucy Wheelock Kindergarten Alumnae Association at the Wheelock School at 10:30 o'clock on Saturday morning.

AMUSEMENTS

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SCHOOL POLICIES OF W. S. KENNY

Absolute Separation From Political Interests Is a Necessity for the Public Schools, Says Candidate for the Committee

"Our public schools should be absolutely separated from political interests," declared William S. Kenny, candidate of the Public School Association for election to the Boston School Committee, in response to a question by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It was the new committee of five of which I was a member that established the merit list for teachers' appointments and promotions," he continued, "and that was done to prevent political or other influences from being exerted in these matters."

Mr. Kenny declared further that the schools should be kept free from all outside influence and should be conducted for the best interests of the children and the nation. To that end he would secure teachers of the highest standing and have them adequately paid for service rendered. "They have never been paid any too well," he said, "and certainly they should be given an increase to meet the prevailing high prices. They should be well paid at all times."

He believes in a high professional standard for teachers to the end that the best influences may be exerted over the children and approves the idea of a teachers' council whereby the professional and practical experience of the teacher in the classroom may be made available in formulating administrative policies.

Differentiation of courses to meet the varying aptitudes of children, and special classes for special needs are other features of the school program which Mr. Kenny regards as important. "As all children are not alike and do not approach life from the same angle the schools should provide them with an education that will meet them where they are and help them to make the most of themselves," he said. "The boy or girl who is to leave school at 14 has quite different requirements from the one who expects to go to high school and perhaps to college. He should be given work tended to fit him in the best possible way to go out into the wage-earning world and there make the most of himself that he can."

Mr. Kenny believes, therefore, in industrial and vocational training and would at all times have the schools keep pace with the best educational processes. He believes in the report of the survey committee of educational experts and would see their recommendations put into effect. In all lines he would have the schools stand for progress and the best educational ideals.

PACIFISTS CALLED ON TO JOIN FIGHT

Secretary Redfield Tells Board of Trade Deep Causes of War Demand That All Help

SCRANTON, Pa.—W. C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, in speaking before the Board of Trade of this city on the underlying causes of the war, called on pacifists and Socialists to take their part in the fight against German autocracy. Mr. Redfield said in part:

"The deep causes of the contest call as imperatively upon the pacifist and Socialist as upon the rest of our people. The fine flower of human happiness, which pacifist and Socialist alike claim to seek, does not grown out of, cannot be nurtured by, the brutal doctrine of blood and iron. One may indeed respect the ideals that pacifists and Socialists seek, but must deeply regret the lack of vision which prevents their seeing realities through the mist of war.

"If ever a nation had just cause for battle, it is we. We stand as those who are thrice blest, having their quarrel just. On the face of the record, in the face of the deeds done by Germany, we do well to fight.

"Behind the more visible provocations of war there lies a deeper cause. Frightfulness abroad and on the sea, and the war carried on in very truth by Germany within our own borders, while outwardly friendly, having its center and home in the German Embassy, and its field of action in every great city, are not the deepest offense at which we might take alarm. Far more serious is the thing of which these are but the evidence—the presence in the world of the malign powers that gave them birth. For we know now that these crimes are not accidental, but deliberate. They are the expression of the will and purpose of power in high places, and by them that power shows its hope and plan to terrorize mankind.

"Beside the malign purpose and power thus revealed, how pitiful are the cries of those who call 'peace, peace,' when there is no peace or those who speak of social solidarity in the very presence of purposeful, deliberate inhumanity."

"This evil thing menaces mankind. It is the deadly foe of the pacifists, for it is the seeker and promoter of war. It is in its very essence all that peaceful men must hate. To the extent that they are peaceful, they must abhor it. If they do not abhor it, they are friends of war and not of peace. He who has the social spirit must revolt against this thing. There is no room in socialism for ships sunk without trace, for treaties which are scraps of paper and the slaughtered children and the outraged women of Belgium and France who cry out in horror at the mockery of the socialistic theory which fails to rise in horror at this sight.

"We fight not the German people or Central Powers so much as the evil enthroned among them, seeking to control the world. Against this we offer ourselves, our goods, our children, our lives and sacred honor in resistance. We have put our hands to the plow. The things which have been wrought are hideous and hateful and we shall not withdraw our hands until they are destroyed."

WAR GARDEN RESULTS REPORTED

The campaign for war gardens last summer met with a good response in the ranks of the Christian Endeavor Society, according to a report given to the executive committee and trustees of the organization, in Boston, yesterday. The list of prize winners for the most successful gardens included representatives from Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. The largest crop value from one acre was $550 and the smallest $102. The average was $348. The largest value from 400 square feet was $47; the average was $7.50. Plans are being made to greatly enlarge this work next year.

A. J. Shartle, treasurer, reported that the international headquarters building now being erected on Beacon Hill, Boston, will be ready for occupancy about May 1, 1918.

FORESTRY ASSOCIATION MEETS

Discussion of the advisability of importing trees and plants was the main feature of the meeting of the Massachusetts Forestry Association in Boston, this afternoon. Dr. J. G. Saunders, economic zoologist for the State of Pennsylvania, opened the discussion with an address on "Conservation of Our Forests and Food Resources Through the Prohibition of Importation of Plant Materials." Various nurserymen from all parts of the State took part in the controversy which followed. "Massachusetts State Forests" was the subject of an address by Harvey N. Shepard, chairman of the State Forest Commission.

TRAFFIC HEAD MAY BE APPOINTED

Administration Leaders Think President Will Take This Action—West to Send East a Hundred Big Locomotives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of the Railroad War Board called upon President Wilson at the White House on Wednesday afternoon and discussed the railroad situation with him in a conference which lasted for two hours. Although no decision was arrived at, the railroad executives are satisfied that the "full and frank discussion" on all aspects of the problem will continue to a solution which which will be satisfactory to the Government and safeguard the interests of railroad stockholders.

The railroad executives were complimented by the President on the earnest efforts which, it is only fair to say, they are making to get the traffic problem under control. He expressed his belief that the present difficulties of the roads are not of their own making, but the outgrowth of the war causing a disarrangement of the money market and difficulty in securing equipment which the abnormal wear and tear makes necessary. Besides all this, the roads had to combat many state and federal laws when they undertook to unify all the roads into one national system.

While it is impossible to predict what the President has decided to do, Administration leaders indicate as their view that the President will appoint a federal administrator to direct unified operation of the railroads. This would not mean government operation of the roads, no more than the appointment of a Fuel Administrator meant government operation of mines.

An administration official pointed out on Wednesday that what the railroad heads need is the national view which will enable them to break away from the old traditions of railway management, with its competitions and strivings for advantages. There is no reason, he said, why the appointment of a railroad administrator, working in close cooperation with the best railroad men in the country, should not solve the traffic problems.

It is known that the members of the Railroad War Board promised their support to the President in whatever course he decided to adopt. They are fully confident that they are able to cope with the traffic congestion if the Government would name a federal traffic director to coordinate all government shipments. Thousands of priority orders coming from as many sources, the railroad men said, are the main cause of congestion. They also said that if they are to operate the roads efficiently the Government must lend its approval to railroad credit so as to enable the roads to borrow on their own securities the capital needed for new equipment and for meeting pending obligations.

Prior to the conference at the White House, the War Board sent telegrams to all the railroads west of the Mississippi, instructing them to loan a certain proportion of their locomotives to the heavily burdened eastern lines. In response to these instructions, 100 powerful engines will start East within the next 24 hours to assist in moving the thousands of tons of freight that are congesting traffic east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. The locomotives loaned will be furnished by the western lines in proportion to the number owned by each.

COLLEGE WEEKLY ENLARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—At a joint meeting of the literary societies of the University of South Carolina, H. L. Johnson was elected editor of The Gamecock to succeed C. L. Shealy, resigned. The Gamecock has recently been enlarged to an eight page weekly.

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—Such as are this year appropriate

For instance—*HANDKERCHIEFS*
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PROHIBITION VOTE IS NEAR IN HOUSE

Adoption of Amendment Comes Up Next Week—Suffrage Bill Will Not Be Reported, Probably Until After the Holidays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—House committees are busy framing legislation which is to be taken up immediately after the holidays. At present, measures of minor importance which have been on the House calendar for some time are being disposed of. Next week will come the vote on the prohibition amendment to the Constitution, followed by a vote on the Post Office Appropriation Bill, which was discussed on Tuesday in the House. The House will possibly adjourn the last of next week until January, 1918.

The first measure which is likely to be taken up after the recess, it is thought, will be the woman suffrage amendment. This amendment was reported to the House on Tuesday by Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee, which at present has jurisdiction over the amendment. The new House committee on woman suffrage will be announced this week. Republicans desire to have the House report the amendment back to the new committee for further consideration. Suffragists now gathered in Washington are also anxious for this action to take place. Whether or not jurisdiction over a constitutional amendment can be transferred from the Judiciary Committee will be decided later. Speaker Clark, backed by a number of House precedents, does not believe that this can be done in accordance with the rules of the House.

The railroad situation is the main theme of interest for congressional leaders at the present time. President Wilson is expected to address Congress in joint session with regard to the railroad situation at almost any time before the holiday recess. Senators and representatives alike are beginning to believe that legislation empowering the Government to take over the railroads for the war period is the only solution for the problem.

There is also some talk about either amending the food law, enacted last session, or passing new legislation which will give the Government power to deal with the retailer as well as the wholesaler. The Food Administration has already licensed the wholesaler under authority of the food act and taken general control of the food situation as far as authority will permit it to go. But it at present has no control over the retailer, and many congressmen assert that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction in their home districts because of this fact.

In addition to strictly war legislation, there will be numerous civil measures to be considered, all of which, however, are of no great importance. The general tendency is to direct legislative attention to the consideration of such measures as will contribute to the winning of the war. This is the President's wish, and Congress seems to be aware of the fact.

Large Bone Dry Fund

Chairman Webb Confident of Passage of the Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. —Representative Webb, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, today informed a Christian Science Monitor representative that he was absolutely confident of the adoption of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution, which is to be voted upon early next week, although a two-thirds vote is necessary, 290 votes. On Monday the measure will come up for consideration. The prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States is to be discussed only one day. This fact alone is pointed out as evidence of the fact that the adoption of the amendment is reckoned to be a national necessity, calling for action rather than endless discussion.

Nearly half of a million-dollar fund to pass a federal "bone dry" amendment was pledged on Wednesday at a meeting of business men of the nation gathered in Washington under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League. In pledging themselves to pay large sums toward the prosecution of such a cause the manufacturers and others described their act as a sound business investment.

Absolute prohibition within a few years is the prediction of Representative Webb of North Carolina. He declares that the "duty of the liquor interests" is required to win the war, and that alcoholic drinks are the greatest detractors from efficiency.

Classed as War Measure

Prohibition Forces See Victory for Dry Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

The House of Representatives will consider little legislation before the Christmas holidays with the exception of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution. By unanimous agreement, the House will consider the amendment on Monday. However, no time was mentioned for its being voted upon. Prohibition forces feel that the victory is already as good as won, that the agreement will receive easily the two-thirds vote necessary for passage. The fact that only one day is to be devoted to the consideration of this important measure gives rise to the belief that Republicans and Democrats are of the opinion that it is virtually a war measure, falling under the classification of legislation outlined as essential to the winning of the war by the President in his message to Congress. Some observers say it would have been impossible to have brought the measure up for Congressional consideration at the present time, had it not been for the war, so strong has been and still is the influence working to prevent prohibition being made a national issue. Although the President outlined only such legislation as is essential to the successful prosecution of the war, it is believed in many quarters that he took it for granted that Congress would clearly perceive national prohibition to be a progressive step toward unifying and coordinating the forces in this country which are working toward the common goal of victory for democracy.

Changes in House Committees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee Representative Swager Shirley of Kentucky was nominated to succeed Representative Fitzgerald of New York, who has been chairman for a number of years. The Appropriations Committee is one of the most important committees of the House. Representative Cox of Indiana was nominated as a member of the same committee to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Fitzgerald's resignation.

Representative Sims of Tennessee, was nominated as chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to succeed Chairman Adamson, who is resigning from the House. Mr. Sanders of Louisiana was nominated as a member of the committee.

Other nominations were made for less important committee assignments.

Both the Appropriation Committee and the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee will frame the railroad legislation to be recommended soon by President Wilson.

FASTER FREIGHT SERVICE NOT SURE

Boston & Maine Official Says That Even With More Income It Was a Question if Additional Facilities Could Be Provided

The question whether New England's railroads could furnish additional facilities for New England shippers even if they obtain the additional revenue from the proposed increase in passenger and freight rates, was raised at the rate hearing today. Benjamin R. Pollock, general manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad, admitted that it was paying high prices for necessities, but that it could not obtain 50 locomotives and 4000 freight cars, which it needed to take care of the additional traffic, even if it had the money.

He said that the additional revenue might be spent in new sidings, more land and salary increases, but he could not assure the shippers that freight would be moved more speedily. He maintained, however, that there had been an increase in the efficiency of the road, and submitted a table showing statistics on the freight service. These tables indicated that the revenue tonnage per loaded car had increased from 14.56 in 1907 to 18.23 in 1917; that the revenue tonnage per car per day had increased from 189.9 in 1907 to 249.2 in 1917; and that the miles per car per day had increased from 17.9 in 1907 to 18.5 in 1917.

He admitted to Mr. LaRoe, the examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, that the Boston & Maine made more miles per car per day in 1915 than in 1917. Mr. LaRoe claimed that this showed a slight falling off in efficiency.

Mr. Pollock admitted that the Boston & Maine had received very little additional rolling stock or had made any marked improvements during the past few years, and that on the other hand the industries along the line of the road had paid for improvements in sidings and car terminals.

In speaking of other lines of efficiency on the Boston & Maine Mr. Pollock declared that there had been a marked decline in the ability of the labor now coming onto the road as compared with that which the railroad had lost by reason of the war. This decline has been particularly noticeable in the workshops and also in the train service. Yet the company had been able to decrease the delays in car movements at freight terminals, and has saved many car days.

He admitted that the Boston & Maine could frequently handle more freight offerings or, as Prof. Cunningham, the railroad statistician terms it, the Boston & Maine is frequently below the saturation point. This is particularly true of the freight movements through the northern gateways.

Mr. Pollock said that the amount of eastbound freight was constantly increasing, and that the westbound was falling off, due he said, to the heavy shipments of coal during the past few years. In answer to questions by one of the shippers, Mr. Pollock said that in handling two freight cars, one loaded and the other empty, preference was given to the loaded car.

Examiner LaRoe announced that after the evidence in the case had been submitted the shippers would be permitted to make short closing arguments, but that the case of the railroads would be considered as finished without arguments by counsel.

ALFRED WITTIG RELEASED

Alfred Wittig, who was arrested recently following his return from Chicago on the charge of violating the alien enemy rules, was released from custody by Assistant United States District Attorney Judd Dewey after the receipt of orders for such action from Washington. Wittig had been confined in the East Cambridge jail.

FEW RESTRICTIONS PUT ON AUSTRIANS

President Wilson in War Proclamation Asks Kindly Consideration for Those Subjects Who Are Law Abiding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a proclamation issued by President Wilson on Wednesday night the unnaturalized Austrians in the United States are permitted to pursue their usual vocations so long as they obey the laws of the country and manifest no disposition to conduct themselves in opposition to the United States. They are permitted to travel, and no special hardships are placed upon them by reason of the recent declaration against Austria-Hungary. It is expected that the attitude toward these aliens taken by the Government will have the effect desired in Austria of proving further that the United States regards Austria as an enemy only because of that nation's alliance with Germany.

The President's motive in drawing distinctions between Germans and Austrians was described as twofold. First, it was realized that the sympathy of Hungarians, Rumanians, Poles, Serbians, Czechs, Slovacs and other immigrants from the Austro-Hungarian empire generally is not with the mother country in the war and they have not been guilty of the multiform campaign of violence practiced under the German war system. Second, such a large proportion of laborers in munition and steel plants and coal mines consists of Austrian subjects that it was found virtually impossible to administer against them the rigid regulations imposed on the Germans, who are not half so numerous and are more individualistic.

The President's proclamation, after citing the resolution of Congress authorizing war with Austria, says:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of war exists between the United States and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian Government, and I do specifically direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and obtaining a secure and just peace;

"And acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the aforesaid sections of the revised statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be as follows:

"All natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being males of 14 years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, are enjoined to preserve the peace toward the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety and from violating the laws of the United States and of the States and territories thereof, and to refrain from hostility or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the President; and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and toward such of said persons as conduct themselves in accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

"And all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being males of the age of 14 years and upwards who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, shall be liable to restraint or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections 4069 and 4070 of the Revised Statutes, and as prescribed in regulations duly promulgated by the President.

"And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

"(1). No native, citizen, denizen or subject of Austria-Hungary, being a male of the age of 14 years and upward and not actually naturalized, shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe, or except under the order of a court, judge, or justice, under sections 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes.

"(2). No such person shall land in or enter the United States, except under such restrictions and at such places as the President may prescribe.

"(3) Every such person of whom there may be reasonable cause to believe that he is aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who may be at large to the danger of public peace or safety, or who violates or attempts to violate, or of whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he is about to violate any regulation duly promulgated by the President, or of the law of the United States, or of the states or territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States marshal or his deputy, or such other officers as the President shall designate, and to confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp, or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

"This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION OPENS

It Is Understood That if Amendment Is Lost Society Will Try Next Congress to Elect Members to Insure Its Passage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Immediately following the opening of the forty-ninth annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association here, a service flag displaying 12 stars to represent the first 12 members of the association who are serving their country in France, was unfurled. Many of the women visited members of both the Senate and the House at the Capitol during the day and manifested interest in the operations of war preparation going on here.

New York women had the largest delegation, there being more than 100 women headed by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and Miss Mary Garrett Hayz. They were received by Senator Calder. The Massachusetts delegation, headed by Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley, was received by Senator Weeks and Senator Lodge. The women from Ohio, led by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, included Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War.

Other state leaders were: Miss Anna B. Lawther, Iowa; Mrs. Andreas Upland, Minnesota; Mrs. Charles Passmore, Missouri; Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Tennessee; Mrs. W. S. Holmer, Louisiana; Mrs. R. E. Edwards, Indiana. Other states represented were: Illinois, Connecticut, Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, New Hampshire, Alabama, West Virginia, Virginia, Texas, South Carolina, Nebraska, Michigan, Maryland, Maine and Kentucky.

The Missouri delegation reported that Speaker Clark had definitely announced support to the amendment, and had told the women that if necessary he would vote for the amendment. His vote would be cast only in the event of a tie.

The women pointed out that women now vote for nearly one-fifth of the members of the House, for more than one half of the senators, and for two-fifths of the Presidential electors.

Greetings from Dr. Anna Howard Shaw of New York honorary president, featured the opening session of the convention. In a brief address, Mrs. Shaw said she believed the work women are doing in the war emergency had accomplished more for woman suffrage than any other work they had ever done in the same length of time.

Following the session in the afternoon, the convention stood ready to receive recommendations from the executive councils, outlining the procedure in the campaign in behalf of the suffrage amendment. It was understood that the council proposes that, if the amendment is defeated at this session, the association will enter the congressional election next year, in an effort to elect enough members favorable to suffrage to insure its passage in the next Congress.

Situation in the House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Suffrage leaders in the House plan to ask that the woman suffrage amendment, reported to the House several days ago without recommendation by the judiciary committee, be referred for further consideration to the newly created committee on woman suffrage.

The judiciary committee, the majority of which is opposed to the adoption of the amendment, is desirous of retaining jurisdiction over the amendment. House leaders say that the fact that the measure to be considered is in the form of a constitutional amendment will not prevent the transference of jurisdiction to another committee.

Although the opinion has been expressed in various quarters recently that all constitutional amendments must be under jurisdiction of the judiciary committee, the facts show that view to obtaining the necessary two-amendments to the Constitution not having been in the hands of the judiciary committee of either body of Congress.

If the amendment is referred by the House to the suffrage committee, it will be reported out after Jan. 1, 1918, and will be taken up for consideration on Jan. 7. Representative Baker of California, chairman of the new suffrage committee, today stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he would ask unanimous consent for the measure to be considered on Jan. 7.

Delegates to the annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association, now gathered in Washington, are canvassing Congress with a view to obtaining the necessar two-thirds vote required for the adoption of a constitutional amendment. For this reason, members of the National Suffrage Association hope that a final vote be delayed until January. Suffrage leaders in the House express the opinion that enough votes will be secured to insure the adoption of the amendment.

BOSTON WELCOMES JAPANESE MISSION

Automobile Ride and Luncheon Is Followed by Visit to Harvard University Buildings on Invitation of President Lowell

Boston welcomed members of the Imperial Japanese Financial Commission, which is touring the country for the purpose of establishing financial cooperation between the two countries, on their arrival at the Back Bay Station, today, with an automobile ride through part of the Back Bay and a luncheon at the Hotel Somerset. The luncheon was given by Charles B. Strecker, Assistant United States Treasurer, who acted as the Boston representative of the Federal Government.

The party was scheduled to arrive in Boston about 7 o'clock this morning, but, owing to a delay on the road, did not come into the city until about 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Strecker, accompanied by Addison L. Winship civic secretary of the Boston City Club, and Charles L. Burrill, treasurer of the State of Massachusetts, met the commissioners with several automobiles decorated with Japanese flags.

These, with Charles E. Wyzanski, a Boston banker, and Dr. Morton Prince, comprised the Boston men at table. Immediately after the luncheon the party went to Harvard University at the invitation of President A. Lawrence Lowell. The purpose of this visit was merely to inspect the buildings, and, if possible, to greet Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus. Baron T. Megata is a graduate of the Harvard class of 1874.

The object of the commission, which consists of financiers, bankers and representatives of the Japanese is to investigate through personal contact with American institutions, the financial and economic measures being used by the United States Government, and the financial interests working for the country, to meet the exigencies of war.

The commission landed in San Francisco the last of October; has visited St. Louis, Washington, New York, among other cities; established its headquarters in New York, and expects to remain in Boston four days. The chief event of the stay here will be tonight's dinner at the Hotel Somerset, to be given by the banks and trust companies of Boston.

Those present at this dinner will include Governor McCall, representing the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Mayor Curley, the city of Boston, and Charles S. Hamlin, representing the State Department. Alfred L. Aiken, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, will preside.

The personnel of the party follows: Baron T. Megata, Y. Yamashita, Baron Ito, O. Matsumoto, Dr. S. Hishida, T. Sakakuchi, Mr. Matsucato, Itsuo Hamaoka of New York City, American representative of the Bank of Japan; R. Ichinomiya, manager of the New York City branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and three secretaries. Eugene C. Worden of New York City accompanied the commission, representing bankers and other business men of New York City.

SUGAR RELEASED TO NEW YORK RETAILERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It was announced yesterday by Frank C. Lowry, chairman of the refiners distributing committee, that 7,000,000 pounds of sugar had been released to New York retailers. He also said that a small amount of refined sugar would be released today for consumption in the New England states, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Another wholesale grocer, Louis Hoffman, of Ludlow Street, has been summoned to appear before the federal board to answer a charge of violating the food license law in reference to combination sales, according to announcement to the board.

LYNCHING TO BE PROTESTED

A meeting to protest against lynching in the South is to be held in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, this evening under the auspices of the National Equal Rights League. The Rev. Samuel G. Babcock is to preside, and the following have been announced as speakers: the Rev. A. Z. Conrad, the Rev. H. H. Rubenovitz, State Representative Simon Swig, Morris Katzeff, former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, M. H. Gulesian, the Rev. M. A. N. Shaw, Dr. A. P. Russell and the Rev. W. D. McClure.

GENERAL STRIKE IS CALLED OFF

Nearly Twenty Thousand Men Quit Work for Few Hours in St. Paul and Minneapolis

ST. PAUL, Minn. — The general strike, designed to tie up all Twin Cities industries, in sympathy with union street car men, began at 10 a. m. today and was called off this afternoon. Labor leaders claimed that between 18,000 and 20,000 men had quit work.

That President Wilson would take a hand in the strike was predicted following a long telephone conference with George Lawson, secretary of the Minnesota Federation of Labor, at Washington.

Saloons in St. Paul and Minneapolis were closed.

President Sends Commission

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has ordered the special mediation commission headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson to go to the Twin Cities at the earliest possible moment.

Labor leaders in St. Paul and Minneapolis were appealed to over the long distance telephone from here by Government officials in an effort to avert the spread of the general strike.

MAYOR CURLEY CRITICIZED

Herman Hormel, president of the Republican City Committee of Boston, issued a statement today charging that Mayor Curley has refused to allow the other candidates for the mayoralty the use of wardrooms during the campaign. Mr. Hormel says that if Mayor Curley's actions during the past four years did not warrant his removal from the office of Mayor, this stand, in refusing to allow any of the other candidates to use even a single wardroom, is sufficient in itself to compel any fair-minded voter on Tuesday next to vote against the present Mayor.

Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings, when told of Mr. Hormel's statement, replied that it was inaccurate. Mr. Kneeland admitted that Mayor Curley had taken all the wardrooms for Friday night and next Monday night, but said that on the other nights, plenty were available for the other candidates.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

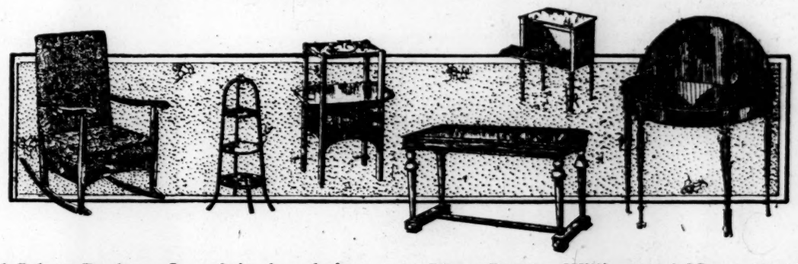
Furniture of Character

The Gift Practical

That Will Be Enjoyed and Appreciated Throughout the Year

People will give practical and useful things for the Christmas Remembrance this year perhaps to a larger degree than in any previous Gift Season in our memory.

Here are a few suggestions from Our Great Furniture Stocks

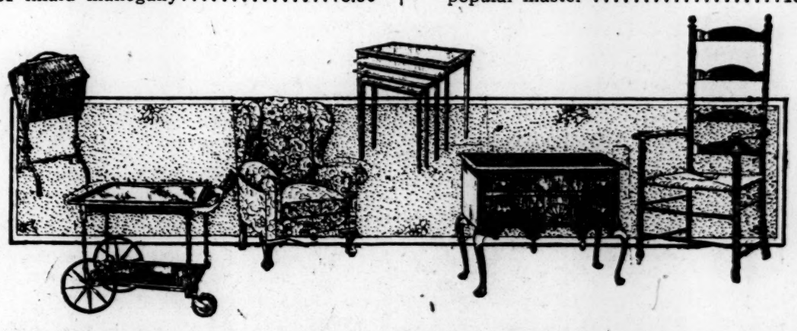


Old Colony Rocker—One of the few chairs peculiarly adapted to a tall or a short person; mahogany and tapestry....28.50

Curate's Assistant—This muffin stand is of inlaid mahogany.....8.50

Piano Bench—William and Mary, 36x16-inch top, with box underneath.....14.50

Sheraton Slipper Cabinet—Made of mahogany—in the typical design of the popular master 15.00



Priscilla Work Stand—A practical little piece for the soldier's knitting; mahogany 6.00

Wing Chair — Dutch Colonial, a fireplace chair that brings a feeling of cosey comfort; tapestry 37.50

Low Boy—Dutch Colonial, showing typical cabriole legs, duck-bill foot, shell carving 28.50

Serving Wagon—An article of furniture steadily growing in popularity through its convenience 18.00

Sheraton Nest of Tables—A valuable adjunct to afternoon teas and parties; inlaid 22.00

Slat Back Chair—A type found in old New England homes. Rocker to match, each 11.00

New England's Greatest TOY SHOP Is Its Best

Every imaginable plaything to amuse the little folk is here in the largest assortment and range of price to be found in New England.

THIRD FLOOR—NEW BUILDING

Jordan Marsh Company

Christmas Club Checks and Liberty Bond Coupons accepted in payment of Merchandise

LOAN CAMPAIGN WORK IS OUTLINED

Intensive Efforts for the Flotation of Future Issues to Be Coordinated—Every Section Is to Be Covered by the Canvass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans for making future Liberty Loan campaigns so intensive that every individual in all parts of the United States and its territories shall be reached, were perfected on Wednesday at the final meeting of representatives of Liberty Loan committees from all sections of the country at the Willard Hotel. From every section came reports of unbounded enthusiasm in behalf of the loans among persons who had been reached by its message, but coincidentally it was universally agreed that more far-reaching organization was needed to carry the message further.

Rural communities and small towns and cities, particularly, will feel the effects of the new campaigning plans adopted. The campaign will be carried to them by every possible means to be conceived by those who worked on the problem at the meeting here which began Monday, and will continue to work on it with the aid of others in all sections of the country after the delegates have returned home.

Careful consideration of the selling problem in the rural districts resulted in the general agreement that there is no lack of patriotism among them, and that under properly conducted intensive drives and educational campaigns, they will respond readily to future loans.

Every agency, from national speakers to the silent appeal of signs on roadside fences, will be used to give vim to the rural campaign. Help will be given them by the sales, speaker, publicity and other bureaux. Good talkers, men who are qualified to speak on the loan, will be sent into every community. Publicity men will give a local touch to the campaign that heretofore has been lacking, and some sort of an arrangement for keeping the smallest local committees in touch daily with interesting angles of the campaign and the war will be worked out. Sales organizations will have rural representation on them.

Briefly, every assistance that the city forces have had in previous campaigns will be supplied, in so far as possible, to the smaller communities, and their residents will be made a real, active part of the national Liberty Loan machine.

Aside from this special attention to the smaller communities, plans were perfected for closer coordination and cooperation of all Liberty Loan agencies. Many of the subcommittee meetings were devoted to general discussions and exchange of experiences. Reports of these meetings will be assembled later and distributed to every part of the country, so that the plans and experiences of every committee will be transmitted to all other committees for their use.

Members of various women's Liberty Loan organizations were in attendance at every meeting. Hearty cooperation between the men's and women's organizations in future campaigns is assured.

Plans for arousing greater enthusiasm through educational work in the schools were received enthusiastically. A proposal that school authorities be urged to include a course in current war problems in their curriculums was received with applause.

Recommendation that general thrift educational campaigns, to be carried on in and out of Liberty Loan campaigns, be inaugurated in all parts of the country was strongly indorsed.

Much time also was given to the discussion of technical problems arising out of actual bond transactions. These will be given consideration by various Treasury Department agencies, including Lewis B. Franklin, director of the War Loan Organization, who presided at the conference.

Approximately 100 delegates were present. Every federal reserve district was represented.

WEBB EXPORT BILL PASSED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate has passed by a vote of 51 to 11 the Webb export bill to legalize combinations of United States exporters in promoting their foreign commerce.

The measure provides that prohibitions of the Sherman and Clayton antitrust laws against combinations for foreign selling shall not be enforced, provided trade in this country is not thereby restrained and that no agreements shall be made or acts done "which artificially, or the natural consequences of which, enhances or depresses prices within the United States on commodities exported."

The principal provisions are that the Sherman law shall not be construed as forbidding the exporters' combinations and that the Clayton Antitrust Act's provisions shall not forbid ownership by exporters of stock in export associations.

The bill also extends authority of the Federal Trade Commission to suppress unfair competition in export commerce, giving the commission general supervisory powers over the exporters' organizations and power to prevent acts which would raise or depress prices of products in the United States.

CUBAN HOUSE VOTES FOR WAR ON AUSTRIA

HAVANA, Cuba—The House of Representatives has passed a resolution declaring a state of war to exist between Austria-Hungary and the Republic of Cuba.

The action was taken following the reading of a message from President Menocal recommending such a declaration.

The resolution as passed contained the words "taking into account also the stand of the Government of the United States, with which we are linked with unbreakable ties of international solidarity."

The vote was unanimous.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Tomorrow evening the dormitory students of Simmons College are to hold their annual holiday party which includes an old-fashioned colonial dinner and an assembly. The entertainment is in charge of Miss Louise Beckwith of Strafford Springs, Conn. Today Prof. William T. Sedgewick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to be the guest of the biological department of the college, and is to speak to the students on "The Opportunities of Women in Public Welfare Work." The committee elected by the juniors to take charge of the holiday charity work in Boston, includes: Miss Edith Swift of Milton, chairman; Miss Alice Wright of Newton, Miss Catherine Tyler of Newtonville, Miss Esther Briggs of Medford, Miss Olive Fleming of Somerville, and Miss Corita Hunter of Brookline. Tomorrow the Y. W. C. A. Red Triangle fund closes, subscriptions up to date amounting to $2446.

THEATERS

"The Arabian Nights"

"The Arabian Nights," a new play by Owen Davis, based on the versions made by Sir Richard Burton, Edward Lane, M. Galland and others; presented for the first time on any stage, evening of Dec. 12, 1917, by Charles Hopkins at the Colonial Theater, Boston. The cast:

King Shahryar.....Henry Kolker
His Wazir.....Frank Gillmore
The Ambassador.....William Raymond
Shahrazad.....Mrs. Hopkins
Dunyazad.....Margalo Gillmore

Tale of "The Bull and the Ass":

The Bull.....Edmund Gurney
The Ass.....W. J. Ferguson
The Cock.....Henry Stanford
The Dog.....George Manning
The Husbandman.....Frank Westerton
His Wife.....Elizabeth Patterson

Tale of "The Three Apples":

The Caliph.....Sam A. Meharry
The Wazir.....Frank Westerton
The Man.....Charles Mitchell Harris
His Father.....Lark Taylor
A Fisherman.....Lloyd Neal
A Slave.....John J. O'Brien

Tale of "The City of Brass":

Nabighar.....Henry Stanford
Talib.....William Raymond
The Ifrit.....Charles Hopkins
First Adventurer.....Sam A. Meharry
Second Adventurer.....Fred Clement

Tale of "Ma'aruf Cometh Into His Fortune":

Ma-aruf.....Robert Ober
The King.....Edmund Gurney
The Wazir.....W. J. Ferguson
Consul Merchant.....Henry Stanford

When it was announced that Mr. Davis and Mr. Hopkins had prepared a stage version of "The Arabian Nights," persons who had dipped here and there into the narrative version which most has the flavor of the original—Sir Richard Burton's—wondered how playwright and producer could possibly induct a miscellaneous theater audience of today into the mood of the oriental long ago, with its completely different social conventions. Well, no such induction has been attempted. Instead of trying to carry the audience back to "The Arabian Nights," as was the aim in "Kismet," "Sumurun" and the Russian ballet's "Schéhérazade," Messrs. Davis and Hopkins have adapted "The Arabian Nights" to the audience of today.

The result is a handsome series of vivified illustrations of heavily cut and rigorously edited tales, as from a picture book, interleaved with glimpses of the ingenue of the cast regenerating the villain by means of relating several stories. Mr. Davis surely owes nothing to scholarly versions preceding his when he causes the Moslem king to interpret Shahrazad's tales as moral parables, thus being brought to repentance for slaying his thousand brides; and having repented, winning the sweet girl's true love.

The gentlemen who poke through musty romances in 17 volumes—not for general circulation—will grumble, of course, that this is all very pretty, but a long, long way from ancient Baghdad. But that Messrs. Davis and Hopkins knew very well what they were about, was evident from the undoubted pleasure of the audience last night in viewing the handsome stage pictures, in noting the strange beauty and quaint humor of the action, and in following the course of the vigorous narrative—when the players spoke loud enough to be heard.

Possibly the cast has been trained, as the scenery has been prepared, with the small scale of the Punch and Judy Theater in view. Those who conjectured that this was the case made allowances for the frequently inaudible conversational handling of dialogue last evening by all the women in the cast. Mr. Kolker not only could be heard at all times, but presented an interesting study of romantic remorse that brought back pleasant memories of his good work as Leontes in the New Theater's memorable revival of "A Winter's Tale." In the fable of the ass and bull, which reminds one now of Æsop's fables and again of the barnyard scene in "Chantecler," Mr. Gurney proved himself a comedian of the good old school who never forget that the people in the most distant parts of the house pay to hear all the words. His voice was not muffled by his headdress, as was Mr. Ferguson's. Mr. Ferguson, in turn, shone in the joyous farce of Ma'aruf's adventure, which is the ancient root of the story told in "A Tailor-Made Man," bringing out with sharpness and unction the serio-comic usefulness of the wazir who found himself a victim of his own joke.

Robert Ober brought out clearly the wonder and insolence of the rascally masquerade of Ma'aruf. There is not a little strange beauty akin to that evoked by Lord Dunsany's plays in the incident of "The City of Brass," and the dramatization of "The Three Apples," though rather stagily acted, is an ingenious bit of dramaturgy, like the "Ma'aruf" farce. For all-round satisfaction, the "Ma'aruf" interlude was the best portion of the evening.

In the stage pictures ingenious use has been made of the framing-in device of side portals joined by an arch, greatly reducing the proscenium opening—a device used in many guises by Joseph Urban. A curtain dropped behind the arch and portal frames serves to shut off the front of the stage as if it were a vaulted corridor, with golden walls, in the King's palace. In this corridor Shahrazad sits on silken cushions near the King, whose favorite chair resembles Hamlet's, while she begins and ends her tales and hears the King interpret what she has said. A few sentences by Shahrazad serve to introduce each tale, then the lights go out, and the curtain descends; when it rises the gold backing of the arch has disappeared, and Shahrazad's tale is acted out on the full stage. The costuming and lighting effects are excellent.

NAVAL RESERVES IN WAR FLEET BARRED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Shipping Board has announced the abandonment of a plan which has been under consideration for some time, to man all American merchant vessels engaged in transatlantic service with naval reserves.

A plan has been adopted, however, under which naval reserves will be put aboard ships and vessels carrying whole cargoes of munitions or supplies for the army or navy. All other ships will be manned as heretofore by merchant sailors. This arrangement will call for naval operation of many vessels now in the service of the Shipping Board, since in the past the navy has manned only troopships and naval supply vessels.

"The plan adopted is expected to provide a practical solution," said a Shipping Board statement, "of a problem that has troubled both the Navy Department and the Shipping Board for several weeks past. It appears to meet the practical demand of the navy for naval control of vessels doing naval duty, while in preserving the civilian character of crews on all other vessels it follows the best traditions of the American merchant marine. The plan is in accordance with the practice followed by the British, which is held to have worked out satisfactorily under war conditions.

MUSIC

"La Sulamite" Performed

Chabrier's "La Sulamite," Scene for Mezzo-Soprano, Chorus and Orchestra—Presented in English translation by the Cecilia Society, Arthur Shepherd, conductor, with 69 Boston Symphony players and Mme. Julia Claussen, contralto, assisting; Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass., evening of Dec. 12, 1917. On the program with the Chabrier work was Wolf-Ferrari's "La Vita Nuova," English text, with a choir of boys from the Mission Church, Roxbury, Mass., taking part and with Mrs. Laura Littlefield, soprano, and Wadsworth Provandie, baritone, assisting. Sylvain Noack was the concertmaster, Alfred de Voto the pianist and Ernest Mitchell the organist.

"La Sulamite," let committees of rural singing societies note, is not to be attempted by a chorus that is provided with only mediocre resources of accompaniment; nor is it to be trifled with by a conductor who is ignorant of symphonic interpretation. Strictly defined, the little piece is not a cantata, and therefore can never be adequately prepared for public performance through mere choral rehearsing. It is primarily an instrumental work, resting its harmonic and architectonic foundations upon the bass viol rather than upon the bass voice. It is the kind of selection which the Boston Symphony Orchestra, now that it has begun to give a subsidiary season of subscription concerts with assisting chorus, or that the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, now that it is organized with a cooperating choir, ought to take into its repertory.

Speaking in terms of the eye, this composition of Chabrier, bearing date in the eighties and still imperfectly recognized at its value, is an exquisite musical picture, a brilliant experiment in tone coloring. More particularly, it is an impressionistic study, a prediction, orchestrally, of Debussy's "Faun," "Images" and "Nocturnes," and equally distinguished with these words in glow of atmosphere and in play of light.

Instruments in "La Sulamite" are, to repeat, primary; or, to regard the matter from the opposite side, voices are subsidiary to instruments. More accurately, perhaps, the voices of the choir on the one hand and the voice of the soloist on the other should themselves be described as instruments of tone color that contrasts with the colors of violins, flutes and horns. In any case, the words of the piece, as articulate sounds, enter but insignificantly into the total compound of expression. They have little to do with the whole effect, however much the whole effect may have to do with them. The text, which is in the form of a dialogue between the women and the heroine, is too oriental in subject, rhapsodic in structure and metaphorical in style to want precise declamation.

How fine in orchestral and symphonic quality the neglected work of Chabrier is could be understood at the Cecilia Society concert, when heard in association with Wolf-Ferrari's cantata on Dante's text. It far outshone "La Vita Nuova," exalted and ethereal as this piece seems in comparison with ordinary singing society selections.

The new Cecilia conductor, Mr. Shepherd, proved better able to handle an orchestra than any of his predecessors in many years, in spite of the fact that his opportunities for rehearsal with his group of busy Boston Symphony players could not, under the best of circumstances, have been sufficient. The chorus of women did well the comparatively small task they had to do in "La Sulamite." The soloist, Mme. Claussen, was thoroughly prepared to sing her rôle, and she gave a performance of it that merits the highest praise.

Notes

The Choral Club of the New England Conservatory of Music and the Conservatory Orchestra, George W. Chadwick, conductor, give a concert with the assistance of advanced students in Jordan Hall on the evening of Friday, Dec. 14, at 8:15 o'clock.

AUTO TRUCK TRAIN STARTS TEST TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Automobile transportation got its first real test by the United States Government today when 30 Detroit-made trucks, manufactured for use on the battle front, left the Packard plant for the seaboard.

Twenty-eight of the trucks are regulation American transport bodies, and two are tank bodies for carrying gasoline. The train is in command of Capt. Bronson of the quartermasters corps, who, with 79 enlisted men and the cargo of trucks, will ship for France on transports from an Atlantic port.

Five days are allowed for the trip, which is an experiment on which the railroad transportation of war supplies will be valued. The Michigan State War Preparedness Board has spent $100,000 on concrete roads from Detroit to Toledo, which route the truck train will follow.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN HOUSE PRESERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The building of a park surrounding the home of Abraham Lincoln and of a boulevard extending from the home to the state capitol, a half mile away, has been recommended to the Springfield Park Board by the state committee, the purchase of the ground near the home being recommended to prevent a possible destruction of the house by fire.

HOTEL MEN HELP FOOD MOVEMENT

New Hampshire Proprietors Observing Meatless Days on Tuesdays Nearly Everywhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H. — Practically every hotel in New Hampshire has responded to the appeal of the Federal Food Administration to observe "meatless days" on Tuesdays and has agreed to serve white bread at only one meal a day, according to a report from J. Ben Hart of the hotel and restaurant committee of the State Food Commission today.

Claremont was the first town in the State to report that every public eating place was enrolled in the national food organization. Administration menu slips will soon be mailed to every pledged hotel, restaurant and boarding house in the State and large printed cards will be furnished cafeteria lunches and restaurants. The menu slips and cards contain the following paragraph: "For the Sake of our Soldiers in France, we are observing each Tuesday as a 'Meatless Day' and are serving white bread at only one meal each day in order to conserve those commodities which are imperative for export."

Hotels in some sections of the State reported that it was difficult to obtain fish on Tuesdays and in this regard the Administration has addressed a letter to every fish dealer and market in the State asking the proprietors to make an effort to obtain fish on Tuesdays and apprising them of the market which is thus afforded for the sale of fish on this day. The request and explanation will, it is hoped, result in a generally increased sale of fish in the State on Tuesdays.

New Hampshire farmers have made a similar patriotic response to the requests of the livestock committee of the State Food Administration for an increase in the supply of meat animals.

New Hampshire is not normally a cattle producing state and until this fall, beef cattle, with a few possible exceptions, have been almost a rarity here. New Hampshire agriculturists grasped the significance of three important things almost immediately, says the Food Commission: First, the urgent need of an increased production of meat animals; second, the opportunity which raising beef cattle presented of using up the surplus hay crop; third, the small number of men and little time required to look after this variety of livestock.

As a result of their decision about 1000 beef cattle have been imported into this State. They include the Durham breed from Canada and white face Herefords from Texas.

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON.

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COAL IS SEIZED BY OHIO GOVERNOR

Cargoes Destined for Lake Shipments Taken Over and Distribution Begun—Representative of Pool Makes Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Measures amounting practically to confiscation of coal in Ohio were resorted to yesterday by Gov. James M. Cox. As a result, lake coal which has been standing on sidings for weeks and could not be shipped to the Northwest until next spring, actually was moving, was being placed for unloading and being distributed to suffering Ohio families, institutions and utilities. Distribution was through county fuel committees, responsible to C. F. Mayer, executive secretary of the Ohio Fuel Administration, who, in turn, is responsible to the Governor.

Ohio railroads joined with the Governor and consented to move the coal as directed by him. Many knots had to be unraveled after the Federal Fuel Administration on Tuesday night gave State Fuel Administrator H. H. Johnson authority to divert the lake coal for Ohio needs. F. C. Baird, Cleveland head of the lake pool, declared he was responsible for the coal and it was subject to his order and not that of Administrator Johnson, despite the authorization received by the latter from Washington.

Mr. Baird said he would not release the coal unless the Governor or somebody would take the responsibility of seeing that the operators are paid for it. Governor Cox told him he would take the responsibility if Mr. Baird would send a representative to Columbus to cooperate with fuel officials. Mr. Baird refused to do this. "We are taking the coal just the same," said Governor Cox, and then hung up the receiver. As the situation stands, the Governor is confiscating the coal from Mr. Baird. It is believed the Federal Government will not view it as unlawful confiscation, because it gave its consent to the use of the coal in Ohio.

Gov. James M. Cox, who has begun to confiscate coal in railroad yards for immediate use in Ohio, spoke of the agitation for coal in the Northwest, in the light of the serious situation in Ohio, as an "unspeakable outrage," declaring that he had discovered that it was a move to enable coal operators to get prices higher than those fixed under the fuel control law.

He declared also that he would bring it at once to the attention of President Wilson and added that Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Federal Fuel Administrator, should be called on to explain why he placed F. C. Baird of Cleveland at the head of the lake coal.

The Governor asserted that when he called on Mr. Baird for the release of lake coal now lying idle on sidings, Mr. Baird not only wanted the State to stand responsible for payment to the operators, but also stipulated that the price paid must be the higher contract price which it would have brought if delivered to the Northwest, where it could not be received until spring.

Contracts for the Northwest were made before the fuel bill was passed and therefore were not subject to the prices fixed by the President.

Conservation Demanded

Fuel Administrator Says Consumption Must Be Considerably Reduced

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reduction in consumption can alone save the country from a serious coal shortage, Fuel Administrator Garfield told 200 chairmen of war service committees named by various industries to cooperate with the Government in its purchase of war supplies. The chairmen met here to organize and Dr. Garfield was one of several officials who outlined industrial problems facing the nation.

Unless here is a concerted effort toward conservation, Dr. Garfield said, the coal supply will not meet the requirements of industry. War industries, he declared, will be given first consideration by the Fuel Administration in distributing coal and others will have to suffer, though no list of nonessentials for which coal is to be denied will be made up.

NEW YORK COAL SHORTAGE CONTINUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The coal shortage in this city yesterday resulted in trouble at a number of coal yards. These were quickly broken up by police reserves in every instance.

The coal situation, however, continues to be discouraging to local official circles, although an announcement was made yesterday that 20,000 tons of coal, in addition to the 40,000 tons now at tidewater point adjacent to this city, were now on their way here from the mines.

Reeve Schley, federal food administrator, said yesterday that part of the new consignment of 40,000 tons had already reached Jersey City and would be started for this city within a few hours. Mr. Schley was careful to say that New York was not yet out of danger from the fuel shortage.

UNITED STATES SHIPS FOR ALLIED TONNAGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That 1000 ships have been added to the allied tonnage since the entry of the United States into the war, was the statement made here by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in an address before the Southern Society. Secretary Daniels spoke also of the danger to the United States cause of pessimism, resulting from the spreading of false reports by German agents of disasters to the American troops.

"There may arise," Secretary Daniels said, "a danger greater than of submarines or cannon, more to be feared than armies, a danger which becomes no longer a danger when it is realized.

"I speak of the danger of pessimism, the danger of losing heart, the danger of allowing oneself for one moment to doubt that right in this war will triumph.

"We are pouring out liberally our national wealth to the cause; but more than men, more than ships, more than money must our war-weary associates across the water rely on this strong young country for that boundless courage which sees and understands the worst, yet fears not.

GRAND LODGE OF MASONS MEETING

War Relief Committee Reports on Work for Soldiers, Including Theater at Camp Devens

Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Ancient Free a nd Accepted Masons gave $25,000 for charity last year and the war relief committee, of which Leon M. Abbott, grand master of Masons of this State, is chairman, expects to spend many thousands in its work among the soldiers. At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, held yesterday afternoon and evening in Boston Masonic Temple, the grand master was reelected as the head of the fraternity in this State. In his annual report he told how the Grand Lodge had taken over a building in Camp Devens and had remodeled and outfitted it as a theater at an expense of $3500. There high-class performances are given for the soldiers.

The grand master reported that indications are that a large war relief fund is being raised by the lodges in the State. He said that any estimate now would be premature as not nearly all of the lodges had been heard from and there is no way of estimating what will be contributed.

The Grand Master told the members of the Grand Lodge that he had appointed special deputies in the United States Army in France in those commands where there are Massachusetts Masons. Other special deputies are to be appointed from time to time by the Grand Master to keep Masons in the service in touch with the Grand Lodge and Masonry in Massachusetts. He said that he had received reports already from some of the Masonic deputies in France.

The Masonic jurisdiction of Massachusetts now has under it 267 lodges, of which 255 are in Massachusetts, four in China, three in Chile and five in the Panama Canal zone. The actual number of Masons in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is 75,594.

William M. Farrington, senior grand warden; Edward L. Chase, junior grand warden; Charles H. Ramsay, grand treasurer; and Frederick W. Hamilton, grand secretary, were grand officers who were present yesterday afternoon. There were also registered Past Grand Masters Edwin B. Holmes, Charles T. Gallagher, J. Albert Blake, Dana J. Flanders and Everett C. Benton, Past Deputy Grand Masters Edwin A. Blodgett, Charles M. Green, Louis C. Southard, William H. L. Odell, Emery B. Gibbs and Frank Vogel.

After the choice of a grand master, Grand Lodge elected the following: William L. Johnson of Uxbridge, R.W.S.G.W.; Edmund S. Young of Boston, R.W.J.G.W.; Charles H. Ramsay of Weymouth, R.W.G.T.; Frederick W. Hamilton of Cambridge, R.W.S.; Most Worshipful J. Albert Blake of Malden, Right Worshipful Arthur G. Pollard of Lowell, Most Worshipful Everett C. Benton of Belmont and Most Worshipful Melvin M. Johnson of Cambridge, directors for two years; Right Worshipful Edwin A. Blodgett of Springfield, trustee Masonic Education and Charity Fund, eight years; Most Worshipful Dana J. Flanders of Malden, Most Worshipful E. C. Benton, Right Worshipful Homer S. Johnson of Oxford and Right Worshipful Horace A. Carter of Needham, board of Masonic relief, five years; George H. Graves and William J. Hobbs of Malden and Frank E. Buxton of Wellesley, auditors.

NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY

A citizens committee to join with the Massachusetts auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society was organized yesterday, and prominent business men of Boston will assist in a drive for new members for the organization of which Mrs. Jane Rush, wife of the commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, is State chairman.

The committee began active work today, and is headed by Dr. Morton Prince as president, with Felix Vorenberg as vice-president, E. T. McKnight, treasurer, and Henry Griffith, secretary. Harry K. White is at the head of the membership committee and will be in charge of the drive for new members.

The Navy Relief Society is conducted entirely by officials of the Navy and their families, and the first president of the organization was Admiral George Dewey.

ALIEN ENEMY SUSPECT INTERNED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Adolphe E. Henri, alias Henri von Englehart, alias Otto Feinstein, was interned in the Cranston jail yesterday, charged with being an alien enemy. The Department of Justice is said to have possession of a letter written by Henri to a woman in Medford, in which he boasts of being a German spy in Canada. He is said to have operated in Boston and other Massachusetts cities, as well as in Maine.

CONNECTICUT DAY AT CAMP DEVENS

Governor Holcomb and Members of Staff Present Flags to Three Hundred and Fourth Infantry—Equipment for More Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—While Connecticut Day was being observed here today, with Governor Marcus A. Holcomb and members of his staff in attendance, announcement was made at divisional headquarters that a communication had been received from the War Department, saying that all the equipment for the final 15 per cent of the first national army draft had been ordered, and would probably reach Camp Devens Saturday.

Governor Holcomb and his staff, accompanied by Capt. Wesley E. Thompson, adjutant of the three hundred and fourth infantry, and Capt. Anson McCook, supply officer of this regiment, arrived at 9:30 this morning at the West Gate, where they were received by Brig.-Gen. William Wiegel, acting commander of Camp Devens, Brig.-Gen. F. D. Evans, commanding officer of the one hundred and fifty-second brigade, and Maj. J. M. Wainwright, acting chief of staff.

The visitors were escorted to regimental headquarters for the three hundred and fourth infantry, comprised entirely of Connecticut men, where the 2500 members of the regiment passed in review. After the Governor had reviewed the regiment as it passed fully equipped, even to the horses and mules and automobiles, he addressed the boys and presented to them a United States flag and one of the State of Connecticut. The Governor highly complimented the men on their good appearance generally.

The Governor took dinner with Brigadier-General Wiegel, and then witnessed a sham battle conducted by the boys from his State. After this, he inspected the barracks of the men and the eating quarters.

Announcement that the equipment, clothing and supplies for the final 15 per cent would reach the cantonment by Saturday was greeted with approval by both officers and men. Much has been said about inability to get supplies for the next portion of the national army for several months, and while the officers knew that the War Department was doing all it could to hasten the equipment, some say they did not expect it for several weeks.

The equipment is to be shipped from the Boston and Philadelphia quartermasters' stores. Divisional officers have been instructed to receive the supplies and hold them for disposal at the direction of the War Department. Later a notice will be received as to when the 15 per cent will arrive. Officers here believe that the final apportionment will not reach camp until after the holiday, so that the men may spend the day with their relatives and friends.

About 5700 men from the New England States and Northern New York are expected in this 15 per cent. Eight hundred of the 15 per cent, who were to have come here, it is said, are going to be sent to the harbor fortifications at Boston and Newport.

The 2100 members of the three hundred and first regiment of infantry, known as "Boston's Own," were given target practice on the 200-yard rifle range at Shirley today.

Announcement was made at divisional headquarters today that 80 per cent of the men stationed here will be given a four-day leave over the coming holiday, unless orders are received from the War Department not to permit any men to go on furlough during this period. The plan is to have the 20 per cent required to stay at camp over a holiday consist of those having the most demerits, as given according to the merit system inaugurated here. Present arrangements provide for four days' furlough, beginning Dec 22 and concluding the following Wednesday.

Draft animals for the artillery and signal corps battalions have been selected by officers from these organizations who visited the remount station where they looked over the horses and mules which have been coming into camp within the last few weeks. The work of breaking in the animals has been commenced, and they will be trained for field duty. The men of these battalions have constructed corrals for the horses, and drills will be held each day, getting the men in readiness for actual field work with real horses instead of wooden ones which have heretofore been used in the daily drills.

A large number of men are daily being transferred from the depot brigade, which is the receiving station for all recruits, to the artillery and infantry regiments. These men have now been assigned to their permanent organizations and are associating with new officers and comrades. The men who have been transferred are mostly picked men who have become well fitted for duty in the new regiments to which they have been sent.

A War Department order which has been made public in camp, notifies all commanding officers to advise men that important information is leaking out through letters sent to home folks. The little details which the recruits reveal to their families and friends, it is pointed out, may give much valuable information to the enemy, and soldiers must be more careful in the future. The soldier's letter must be discreet, particularly when movements from camp to camp are concerned.

Picked men from four companies of the ninth battalion, depot brigade, have had their first night's experience in the trenches. Each of them enjoyed the novelty of the situation, and was prepared for any surprise attack which might be made. Every man was asleep when, shortly before midnight, a soldier in the listening trench detected the noise of an approaching force. He slipped back through the subterranean passage and alarmed an officer. Instantly every man was awakened, and the invaders were met by rifle and machine gun fire, and a shower of grenades. The men participating in the trench work were from Somerville, Everett, Newton, Cambridge, Arlington, North Andover, Westfield, and other places in various parts of New England.

Twelve hundred rifles are on their way to camp, and an indoor range will be constructed in every company in the cantonment. These ranges will provide a distance of 50 yards, half that which has been used for Enfield rifle practice.

A half holiday observed by the three hundred and first engineer regiment was enjoyed with various sports yesterday, a court-martial of the regimental mascot, "Rhody," the company goat, being a feature of the entertainment. The goat, which is a great favorite with the men, was charged with eating up a line filled with clothing belonging to the soldiers, and sentenced to be chained in the future.

Military Training

Colonel Howze Complimented for Efforts in This Direction

Col. Robert L. Howze, chief of staff at northeastern army headquarters, is in receipt of a letter from Lieut.-Gen. S. B. M. Young, retired, of Washington, D. C., in which the former's efforts in behalf of universal military training are given cordial recognition. Lieutenant-General Young writes in part: "Your work for military training as evidenced in clippings I have secured from Boston newspapers is helping this work in two ways; first, in bringing the question locally before the people from departmental headquarters, and secondly, your example is being followed by officers stationed in other headquarters and in other official departments and camps. This is splendid work, and it is fully appreciated by our department." Lieutenant-General Young is president of the National Association for Universal Military Training.

Colonel Howze is to speak this evening at the Union Club. He will discuss good roads and their importance in aiding the mobilization of troops.

Information was received at northeastern army headquarters today regarding a school for training ordnance personnel which has been established at Camp Meade, at Annapolis Junction, Md. It is designed for both commissioned officers and enlisted men preparatory to service in France, and the instruction received will qualify men for all duties of the ordnance department. The new school is in charge of Maj. Thomas Brown of the ordnance reserve corps.

Four hundred more recruits were forwarded today to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., having enlisted in the quartermaster department. Capt. Herbert Fleischner had charge of the departure of the men, and they were accompanied by a detail of provost guard from the South Armory. Last night 75 members of the quartermaster enlisted reserve corps left for Jacksonville, Fla., where they will commence training at Camp Joseph E. Johnston. There are now about 1600 student officers at the school, where several new buildings are in process of erection. Capt. J. C. Duncan, Q. M. U. S. R is in charge of the school. Seventy-five more reserve will leave for Jacksonville tonight.

A few orders received at northeastern headquarters is to the effec tthat all commanding generals of the national guard and national army divisions are directed to have an accurate inventory taken on the 1st and 15th of each month of every article of clothing in possession of the organizations, including that on hand in the regimental and company storerooms, furnishing the same to the camp quartermasters with the strength of each organization.

In the order, rigid economy is urged in all departments, especially as concerns clothing, and camp commanders are asked to see to it that there is no unnecessary accumulation.

Enlistments to Cease

No applicants for enlistment in the United States Army who are subject to the draft on Dec. 15 will be accepted after 6 o'clock tonight, according to an order received yesterday from the War Department. This new ruling includes men applying for enlistment in the various branches of the army, the only exception being the coast artillery, which will enlist men up to noon on Friday. This ruling is the result of overcrowded conditions at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., where recruits in the army are sent.

Maj. Roger Wolcott, in charge of the selective draft, has been ordered to supply 800 registrants from this State for service in the artillery. The increments desired will be furnished by Boston, New Bedford, Fall River, Taunton, Brockton and Springfield. Five hundred of the men will be sent to Ft. Warren in Boston Harbor, and the remaining 300 men to Ft. Adams, R. I. The Ft. Warren contingent will also include men from Revere, Chelsea, Cambridge, Lynn, Everett, Lexington, Belmont and Watertown.

There were many acquisitions to all branches of military service in Boston yesterday, and the forces at the various recruiting stations were kept busy throughout the day. At the army recruiting station 65 men were accepted for service, and they will be sent to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., for training.

During the day 38 applicants appeared at the marine corps office on Tremont Row, but of this number only four passed the tests. They will be forwarded to Port Royal. More than 125 men made application to join the naval reserves, and 75 were told to report again today as lack of time prevented their examination.

COAL SAVING ASKED OF HOUSEHOLDERS

Massachusetts Fuel Administrator Says Twenty Per Cent Less Consumption of Anthracite Is Needed to Assure Supply

Householders were called upon today by James J. Storrow, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator, to reduce their domestic consumption of anthracite at least 20 per cent this winter, by using wood, oil, gas and other substitutes, in order to make certain that there will be a sufficient supply for military and naval needs. Circulars requesting owners and renters to "Help Save Coal at Home" are being distributed as part of the fuel economy campaign.

"During the first nine months of 1917," said Mr. Storrow, "a total of 9,142,509 tons of anthracite was received in New England by rail and water, as compared with 8,300,996 tons received in the corresponding period of 1916.

"Although from the figures it appears that more anthracite is coming into New England this year, as a matter of fact the shortage of domestic sizes of anthracite is acute. There is a much larger percentage of steam sizes coming this year than last, and these steam sizes are included in the above figures. Furthermore, both dealers and householders usually carry over quite large reserve supplies in the spring, but this year these reserves were smaller than usual. As a result, in most portions of New England, dealers are short of coal to supply the immediate needs of the householder.

"In order to avoid serious suffering this year, it will be necessary for domestic consumers to reduce their use of coal about 20 per cent by burning it sparingly, and also by substituting as much as possible wood, oil, gas and other fuels."

The degree to which fuel is saved in the New England states, and also in other sections of the country, has a vital bearing upon the success of the United States in arms, the Fuel Administration points out. Millions of tons are being burned by the army and navy in patrolling the ocean and keeping a steady stream of men, munitions and other war supplies moving across the Atlantic. The acute transportation situation also will be relieved in a measure corresponding with fuel economy.

The situation is summed up by the Fuel Administration in these words: "Half a ton saved in every home means 10,000,000 tons saved for the war."

In addition to using substitutes for coal, householders can save much fuel, in the opinion of the Fuel Administration, by shutting off heat in unoccupied rooms, by making the house weather-tight, by pulling down window shades at dusk and raising them when the sun is shining, by economizing on light and hot water, by keeping the furnaces and ranges, including the flues, thoroughly cleaned out, and by covering exposed steam or hot water pipes in the cellars.

The women in the home are requested to do the cooking as far as possible in one part of the day, and to watch the dampers of the cooking range, keeping the drafts down as much as possible. It also is urged that the ashes be sifted and that the recovered coal be burned when a slow fire is needed.

MILK INVESTIGATION ARRANGEMENTS MADE

Arrangements for the federal investigation of the milk situation in New England, which will be held in Boston on Dec. 18, 19, 20 and 21, by the New England commission appointed by the Federal Food Administration for the purpose of fixing the producing and distributing price of milk, have been placed in charge of John B. Willard of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee. The hearing will be in room 237 in the State House in Boston, and Mr. Willard announced today that while open to all, it will be necessary for those wishing to speak to send their names in advance, as it is desired that no one shall testify except those who have actual figures of milk production or distribution of advantage to the commission in determining the costs. The producers will be heard on the first two days and the distributors on the last two days.

STATE GRANGES FOR PROHIBITION

Massachusetts and Rhode Island Organizations Pass Anti-Liquor Resolutions

State granges meeting in Worcester, Mass., and Providence, R. I., yesterday, passed resolutions favoring national prohibition and the Massachusetts organization called on the representatives of the Commonwealth in Congress to pass the measure to stop the wastage of food through distillation. The Rhode Island organization based its resolution on the desire of the states to act on the question of national prohibition, which is possible only after the national legislative body has acted on the amendment.

In Worcester, the state grange, in passing the prohibition resolution stated that the farmers of Massachusetts were doing their best to increase the food supply of the nation and that the sentiment of the meeting was that food waste through distillation should be entirely eliminated. Telegrams of greeting were sent to the state granges in Vermont, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, now meeting, from the grange in Worcester. Rhode Island sent a similar message to Worcester. In the afternoon session at Worcester, Corporal Moses R. Lovell of Millis told the members of their duties to the army in keeping the men well fed and urged even greater agricultural efforts next year.

Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, addressed the morning session in Providence. He told of the response of the farmers to the call of the Allies for food and urged conservation of the stores of foodstuffs now available because of this patriotic response. A. M. Coats, Rhode Island State Food Administrator, explained the organization of the Food Administration and urged the conservation of beef, pork, wheat and sugar for the fighting forces.

PENNSYLVANIA BANK CALL

PHILADELPHIA Pa.—The Pennsylvania State Banking Commissioner issued a call for the condition of all state banks and trust companies as of Dec. 11.

Meyer Jonasson & Co. Tremont and Boylston Sts.

Furs Give Comfort

Then why not make Christmas joy complete by the present of a Fur Coat, Fur Muff or a Neckpiece? The house of "Jonasson" stands for *reliable qualities, right prices* and *honest service.*

Buy Your Furs Here

Raccoon Muffs	15.00	22.50	29.75
Taupe Wool Muffs	22.50	25.00	39.75
Natural Nutria Muffs	19.75	25.00	27.50
Rich Beaver Muffs	35.00	39.75	45.00
Hudson Seal Muffs	18.75	25.00	32.50
Fox Muffs	35.00	39.75	42.50	45.00
Skunk Muffs	32.50	35.00	45.00	55.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coat, 185

Scarfs, Capes, Collarettes and Stoles

to match all of the above mentioned furs—and

All Moderately Priced

Trimmed Muskrat Coat, 155

Muskrat Fur Coats	150.00	159.50	179.50
Raccoon Fur Coats	142.50	179.50	185.00
Nutria Fur Coats	225.00	275.00	295.00
Hudson Seal Coats	185.00	210.00	265.00
Leopard Cat Coats	179.50 and		195.00

Fur Trimmed Cloth Coats

Of Wool Velour, Beaver trimmed	49.50
Various models in various trimmings	45.00
Several models Kolinsky, Muskrat trimmed	39.75
New models, Seal or Raccoon Collars	35.00
Of Wool Velour with full Nutria Collar	25.00
Of heavy Wool Velour, Fur trimmed	19.75

A Silk Petticoat or a Handsome Waist Make Acceptable Gifts

MEYER JONASSON & CO.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Story of Ordinary Corks

When, in school, you quickly take out and clap down the cork stopper of your bottle of red ink, it just seems to you a perfectly natural thing to do—an act of no interest whatever. Although but small, corks are ancient conveniences; and, if they could, they might tell an interesting story about their growth and manufacture.

Horace tells us that the Romans had corks, in use as stoppers for their bottles; the Greeks and Egyptians knew how to use corks in some ways, though history does not make it clear whether or not they made stoppers of them. In 1760, the Spaniards began to realize the great worth of their cork trees. Although corks were in use in the Fifteenth Century, when glass bottles were invented, it was not until the Eighteenth Century that the Spaniards started to prepare for the market corks for bottle stoppers. Since that time the cork industry has grown enormously, both in Spain and in Portugal.

Over 30,000 square miles in Portugal are devoted to the cultivation of cork trees, though the tree virtually abounds in every part of the country.

The methods in vogue in barking and harvesting the cork in Spain and Portugal are practically the same, according to an old article which appeared in the Boston Herald. The barking operation is effected when the tree has acquired sufficient strength to withstand the rough handling it receives during this operation, which takes place when it has attained the fifteenth year of its growth. After the first stripping, the tree is left in this state to recuperate, subsequent strippings being effected at intervals of not less than three years; and under this process the tree will continue to thrive and bear for upward of 150 years. If the bark is not removed artificially, it will on maturity split and dismantle itself. This is caused by the fresh growth of bark forming underneath.

The bark is stripped from the tree in pieces two or three inches in thickness, of considerable length, and of such width as to retain the curved form of the trunk whence it has been stripped. The bark peeler or cutter makes a slit in the bark with a knife, perpendicularly from the top of the trunk to the bottom; he makes another incision parallel to and at some distance from the former, and two short horizontal cuts at the top and bottom. For stripping off the piece thus isolated, he uses a kind of knife with two handles and a curved blade. Sometimes, after two cuts have been made, he leaves the tree to throw off the bark by spontaneous action of the vegetation within the trunk.

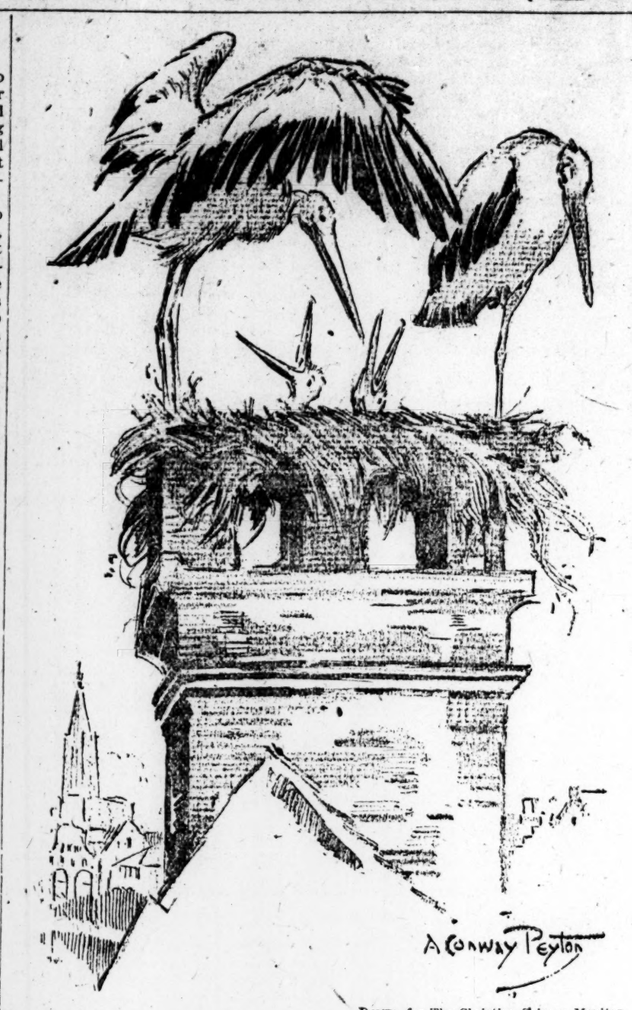
The first process through which the bark passes, after stripping, is that of boiling. This is sometimes done in the woods, but more frequently in the cork factory, in large specially constructed caldrons, in which the bark is left to boil for upward of an hour, causing an increase of thickness (generally of one-fourth to one-fifth), elasticity of the cork, and dissolution of the tannin and other substances. The caldrons in which the cork is boiled are of copper. The boiling of the cork can also be effected by steam, for which purpose it is introduced into a wooden box, lined with copper or zinc, which is filled with water and steam injected therein. The steaming of cork sometimes hardens it and makes it brittle. The loss of weight effected by boiling the cork varies between 12 and 40 per cent.

In making corks, it is necessary to take away the hard crust or raspa, for which a tool is used with a short handle and curved blade. Before cutting the slabs into strips, they are cooked for about half an hour, so as to facilitate the cutting, and piled up soon afterward in a damp place, so as to preserve the softness until ready to operate upon. The slabs are divided into three strips, the width of which is equal to the length of the corks, and in such a way that, if the cork be placed in the position occupied by the slab on the tree, they would have their fibers running alike. The workmen cut the strips by means of a knife, with a flat surface and curved edge. They then have the edges cut, and are ready to be made into corks.

The squares pass into the hands of a workman, who is furnished with a knife composed of two pieces—one of them similar to an ordinary knife, and the other a blade the edge of which fits into the first. He holds the knife by a small iron catch to the table in front of him, and, giving the square a circular movement, the result is that a cork is made in a few seconds. The squares are usually boiled for about a quarter of an hour. They are then deposited in a cool place, and four or five days afterward they are sorted and kept damp until required.

Machines are also employed to make corks, and all consist, at the base, of a knife, the blade of which is placed horizontally, joined generally to a piece of wood, to which a backward and forward movement is given, similar to that of a carpenter's plane. In moving, the knife turns the square cork, which, being attacked by the knife, takes off a strip of cork more or less thick, according to the distance from the axle of the cork to the edge of the knife. If these are parallel, the result is that the cork is cylindrical; and, if not, it becomes conical. The corkmaker or workman has several large baskets in which he places the corks according to size and quality; but this first classification is not sufficient, and the corks are placed upon a table and more carefully sorted. To classify the corks according to size, wooden boxes are employed, the bottoms of which can be taken out or put in, having a kind of grating of wood. The boxes are suspended by ropes to the ceiling, and the workmen give them a swing backward and forward, by which operation the smaller corks drop out at the bottom. With this apparatus, worked by one man, 100,000 corks are classified for their size in one day.

The corks are washed in a solution of oxalic acid or bioxalate of potash. As soon as washed, they are placed out to dry gradually in the shade, in order to enable them to retain the silky gloss which the cork has when it is damp. For packing, 30,000 corks constitute what is called a bale; but for transportation across the ocean, bales of from 5000 to 10,000 corks are made.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Friendly Storks

Wouldn't you love to live in a country where, by standing in the street of your town and craning your neck just as far as possible, you might catch a glimpse of the nests of storks, far up on the toppest chimney of the highest old house? Perhaps you do live in just such an ancient town as the one shown in the picture, and perhaps you know all about the friendly storks; but there are many little children in the New World who know little about storks and never see them, except, maybe, at the zoo or in the pages of their story books.

It is in many parts of Europe that the storks live, though these birds do not seem especially fond of making their nests either in Italy or France or Russia or England. Though they visit all these countries, they prefer to make long stays in Denmark and Holland and Germany. In fact, storks may be found all the way from southern Sweden to Spain and Greece; some storks live even in Asia Minor.

Do you remember Hans Christian Andersen's story of "The Storks"? This favorite writer knew the birds well, and, if you read his stories, you will learn much about their habits.

In Denmark, Holland and Germany, people love to have these friendly storks come and build nests near by, so they sometimes put up a platform of some sort—often a cart wheel, it is said—for the convenience of the storks. Whenever they select a house on which to build their nest, there follows great rejoicing by the people who live there; for, although storks do occasionally build their nests in trees, they ordinarily prefer buildings. From the picture, it would seem that the birds enjoy building just as high in the air as they can go. That is why the picture gives such an effect of great height—high old house, all angles, high old-fashioned chimney, and high birds standing on the nest. Storks are often more than three feet high themselves. They may sometimes be seen stalking about in a dignified manner across the pastures, in search of food; then, again, they will majestically stand erect on one leg, only to fly slowly aloft in great sweeps and circles. As Andersen so well tells us, storks are all pure white and deep black in color, with bright red bills and legs. For this reason, they may be seen from afar and they are always picturesque objects in the landscape. Perhaps this is why people have always been so fond of storks; ever since the days when Æsop wrote his fables, people have enjoyed putting storks into their tales and songs and proverbs. Just see if you do not find a number of stories about storks, among the books on your shelves.

Silvery Raindrops

In the shadow of the evening,
Falling on the window pane,
Dashing, racing, mingling, chasing,
Come the silvery drops of rain;

Leaving tiny wakes behind them,
Like the comets in the sky,
Or like tiny stems of flowers,
Making bouquets as they fly.

Now the twilight turns to daylight,
And the sun comes smiling out:
Where are now the silvery raindrops
That the winds have blown about?

The Birds of India

That the birds of India form a large subject for description will be easily seen, when it is remembered that there are between 1600 and 1700 separate known species which form the avifauna of the British Indian Empire, which includes, of course, the beautiful province of Burma. Such a subject is not an easy one to deal with, and, perhaps, the best way to approach it will be as the traveler approaches it, by describing what he actually sees during a journey.

The most usual point of landing in India is Bombay. The steamer enters Bombay Harbor at reduced speed, with the pearly mists of early morning, so characteristic of the so-called "cold season" in the East, shrouding all on shore from view. Soon, in the increasing light, the houses begin to show out white through the mists, amid the tall, fern-like palm trees, and flocks of birds, which might be taken for dark pigeons, are seen flying in and out among the trees. As the ship creeps nearer in, the hoarse cawing notes of crows become distinguishable and the flocks of birds are seen to be crows, but in such numbers as are never seen in Europe. They are smaller than either the European Rook or Carrion Crow, and slightly larger than a Jackdaw. The plumage is almost black, glossed with purple and blue on the back and the top of the head, but the throat and neck are light gray, reminding one of the Hooded Crow of Europe. Although the Indian Crow, in his full adult plumage, is a decidedly handsome bird, yet he hardly merits his rather high-sounding formal name, Corvus Splendens, as he is not a strikingly brilliant personage to look at, and the bright gloss on his plumage is only seen when the bird is quite close. His Burmese cousin, who resembles him closely in appearance, but has the gray of the throat and neck of a much duller and more smoky hue, is far more appropriately named as Corvus Insolens, for the outstanding attribute of both the Indian and the Burmese House Crow is their supreme impudence. In Burma, they are even more numerous than in India. They are ever on the lookout for thieving and, when the coast is clear, will come right inside the houses to steal.

Many are the stories which could be told about the Indian Crow. I can remember, in years gone by, when the rooms of the topmost story, the sixth floor, I think, of Watson's Hotel in Bombay, being the cheapest, were occupied by the numerous subalterns, of which I was one, awaiting ships to go home by, or orders to proceed up country. In the early morning, when we had our "chotahazri," our "little breakfast," it used to be the principal form of amusement to throw out bits for the crows. If the bit was worth having, a piece of toast, or sugar, or banana, there was the keenest competition for it, in the air. It never reached the ground, but was snapped up and carried off before getting half way down. If it was not worth having, such as a piece of banana peel or orange peel, the keen-eyed crows saw the difference at once, and sat in the trees or verandas, watching the "useless" bit fall to the ground, or taking no notice of it whatever. One year, in a goldsmith's shop in Bombay, a lot of gold and silver articles were missed, and the employees were suspected; but the thief was finally proved to be a crow, who had lined her nest with these shining metals, which had no doubt attracted her attention by their brightness, all the crow tribe having a liking for bright, shining articles. When ping-pong was a popular game, a gentleman in Bombay threw a ping-pong ball on to his lawn. It was at once pounced on by a crow, thinking it was an egg, and he tried to break it. Each time he pecked at it, the annoying little light ball only bounced away a little. Finally our friend stopped and looked at the ball, thinking. Then a bright idea seemed to strike him. He seized the ball in his bill, flew up into a tree, deliberately dropped it, and eagerly watched for the supposed egg to break. Again, to his disgust, the tantalizing little ball only bounced lightly along the ground. In a fury, the crow then flew down after it, and, with his head and neck feathers standing out with anger, made several more ferocious, but vain, digs at the ball. Quite defeated, he then stood over it, cawing at it loudly to express his utter disgust at such a seemingly nice, but utterly unsatisfactory egg, and then left it. It has often been recorded that two or more crows will hop round a dog gnawing a bone, till one of them gets so close that the dog rushes at him to try and catch him, which, of course, he fails to do, and turns back to find his bone—gone, carried off by one of the other associates in crime. It was recorded, in the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, that a certain lady crow persistently tried to build a nest in a building on a ledge which obviously could not possibly hold the sticks. As often, however, as they overbalanced and fell, so often did the bird again begin piling up the sticks on the narrow ledge, only to produce a like result, and she never appeared to grow any the wiser.

Next in numbers to the crows, come the Mynahs, which belong to the family of Sturnidæ or Starlings. The banyan trees and mango trees in Bombay are full of them, and, from the sea coast upwards, in every part of the plains of India, the crows and mynahs are the commonest species, the only other species approaching them in numbers being the common House Sparrow, Basser Domesticus, which flourishes in India, as elsewhere, wherever there are human habitations. There are a large number of different species of the mynahs, but we are dealing now with the Common Mynah, Acridotheres Tristis. In spite of his name tristis, meaning sad or somber, the Common Mynah is a decidedly handsome bird, with his black and white wings and tail, his black crown, brown back, fawn-colored breast and yellow bill and feet.

On leaving Bombay, to proceed up country by train, the traveler will soon have prominently brought to his notice four different new species of birds, differing widely in coloring and appearance, but having one common predilection which brings them quickly to notice, the habit of sitting on telegraph wires. These four are the Indian Roller, often misnamed the "Blue Jay," the Indian Bee-eater, often misnamed the "Green Flycatcher," the Common Drongo, often misnamed the "King Crow," and the Common Indian Ring Dove. The first named two, the Indian Roller (Coracias Indica), and the Common Indian Bee-eater (Merops Viridis), are allied species, though the Genus Coracias is distinct from the genius Merops, but both come under the same wider heading, called the Family. The Burmese form of Roller, Coracias Affinis, closely resembles the Indian Roller, but, as in the case of the Burmese House Crow, the Burmese Roller is much darker in general coloring than the Indian Roller. When the Roller is seen on the wing, it is then only that his beautiful coloring is fully seen, and the reason for his name "Roller" becomes apparent, for the flight is somewhat unsteady and "rolling," and yet it is graceful. The wings and tail show a gorgeous combination of the most glorious light and dark blues, which, in the light of the Indian sun, show up dazzlingly bright. The crown of the head is dull greenish blue, the back brown. The throat and breast are pale vinaceous, while the lanceolate or hackle-shaped feathers of the throat show darker bands, glossed with lilac. It is, no doubt, owing to the beautiful blues of the wings and tail, that the bird is often misnamed "Blue Jay." On the wing, he is certainly very "blue," but he is in no sense a Jay. The jays belong to the Crow tribe and build in trees, like the crows. The Common Indian Bee-eater is a beautiful little bird, and more fond even than the Roller of sitting on telegraph wires, so is much in evidence from a train. The family of Flycatchers, or Muscicapidae, is also largely represented in India. The Common Indian Bee-eater is dull bluish green on the underside and bright grass-green above. The crown of the head is chestnut and so are the inner webs of the large wing feathers. There is an indistinct half collar of dull blue round the throat, and, in the adult bird, the two central tail feathers are considerably lengthened beyond the others and are tinged with blue. The flight of this bird is exceedingly graceful and gliding. They have no song, but a peculiar tremulous, not unmusical, note, which is oft-repeated. Bee-eaters are generally seen in little scattered parties. Rollers are usually seen singly or in pairs, rarely more together, and, unlike Bee-eaters, have a loud, harsh note.

It must not be thought that the birds mentioned are the only ones of their respective genera to be found in India. These are only the commonest. To take the crows alone, there are found in the Himalayas and the mountains of Baluchistan and Afghanistan two species of Raven, viz: the Raven, Corvus Corax, and the Brown-necked Raven, Corvus Umbrinus, and both these species visit the Punjab in winter. There are also the Carrion Crow (Corvus Corone), found in the Himalayas, the Long-billed Crow (Corvus Macrorhynchus), found in various localities, principally in the lower hills, the Rook (Corvus Frugilegus), and the Jackdaw, found in the mountains and coming to the Peshawar Valley, etc., in the winter, and, also, but scarce, the Hooded Crow (Corvus Cornix).

Arthur Fights for His Kingship

And at the feast of Pentecost, all manner of men assayed to pull at the sword that would assay; but none might prevail but Arthur, and pulled it out afore all the lords and commons that were there, wherefore all the commons cried at once, we will have Arthur unto our king, we will put him no more in delay. . . . And therewithal they kneeled at once, both rich and poor, and cried Arthur mercy because they had delayed him so long, and Arthur forgave them, and took the sword between both hands, and offered it upon the altar where the Archbishop was, and so was he made knight of the best man that was there. And so soon was the coronation made. And there was he, sworn unto his lords and the commons for to be a true knight, to stand with true justice from thenceforth the days of this life.

When this was done, that the king had stablished all the countries about London, then he let make Sir Kay seneschal of England; and Sir Baudwin of Britain was made constable; and Sir Ulfius was made chamberlain; and Sir Brastias was made warden to wait upon the north from Trent forwards, for it was that time the most party of the king's enemies. But within few years after Arthur won all the north, Scotland, and all that were under their obeissance. . . .

Then the king removed into Wales, and let cry a great feast that it should be holden at Pentecost after the incoronation of him at the city of Carlion. Unto the feast came King Lot of Lothian and of Orkney, with five hundred knights with him. Also there came to the feast King Uriens of Gore, with four hundred knights with him. Also there came to that feast King Nentres of Garlot, with seven hundred knights with him. Also there came to the feast the King of Scotland, with six hundred knights with him, and he was but a young man. Also there came to the feast a king that was called the King with the Hundred Knights, but he and his men were passing well beseen at all points. Also there came the King of Carados, with five hundred knights. And King Arthur was glad of their coming, for he weened that all the kings and knights had come for great love, and to have done him worship at his feast; wherefore the king made great joy, and sent the kings and knights presents. But the kings would none receive, but rebuked the messengers shamefully, and said they had no joy to receive gifts of a beardless boy that was come of low blood, and sent him word they would none of his gifts, but that they were come to give him gifts with hard swords betwixt the neck and the shoulders: and therefore they came thither, so they told to the messengers plainly, for it was great shame to all them to see such a boy to have a rule of so noble a realm as this land was. With this answer the messengers departed and told to King Arthur this answer. Wherefore, by the advice of his barons, he took him to a strong tower with five hundred good men with him. And all the kings aforesaid in a manner laid siege to-fore him, but King Arthur was well victualed. . . .

Then King Arthur came out of his tower, and had under his gown a jesseraunt of double mail, and there went with him the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Sir Baudwin of Britain, and Sir Kay, and Sir Brastias: these were the men of most worship that were with him. And when they were met there was no meekness, but stout words on both sides; but always King Arthur answered them, and said he would make them to bow. . . . Wherefore they departed with wrath, and King Arthur bade keep them well, and they bade the king keep him well. So the king returned him to the tower again and armed him and all his knights. . . . In the meanwhile there were three hundred good men, of the best that were with the kings, that went straight unto King Arthur, and that comforted him greatly. . . . With that his four knights received him and set him on horseback. Then he drew his sword Excalibur, but it was so bright in his enemies' eyes, that it gave light like thirty torches. And therewith he put them aback.—From "The Romance of King Arthur, and His Knights of the Round Table," abridged from Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," by Alfred W. Pollard.

A Human Flag

At the Great Lakes training station, 10,000 sailors recently formed themselves into an enormous living flag. Its staff was 550 feet long and was made of 560 men; its ball was 237 feet long and 20 feet wide, and it required 290 men. There were 450 men in its bottom stripe and 300 in its top stripe. These men were from every state in the Union.

Lemmings, Viscachas and Beavers

The lemmings (we read in Thomson's "Threads in the Web of Life"), on the Siberian tundras, migrate at the end of a season when food has grown scarce, because they have been more than usually abundant, and so have exhausted the available food. They march northwards in closely pressed ranks, but it is not an organized march after a leader; they simply pour straight onwards, like a living stream, turning aside for no obstacle. If a mountain stands in their way, they go up one side and down the other, never attempting to go round. If a river crosses the path, they plunge in and swim to the other side.

Many are carried away. But those that are left plod steadily onward, resting by day, and marching by night, eating every blade of grass and every growing plant as they go, just as the migratory young locusts do in southern lands. Eventually, in many cases, they reach the shores of the sea, but even that does not stop them. They plunge boldly in, and the waves sweep over them.

The lemmings' march cannot be called intelligent combination, but we can find good examples of this, even among the rodents or gnawing animals, the order to which lemmings belong. The viscacha is very abundant on the pampas of South America. A number of these animals, usually from 20 to 30, make their burrows with the entrances close together, and often opening into a common trench. All the earth is carried out to a little distance and thrown into a heap, which forms a little mound, often about two feet high, in front of the "village." There are generally several such villages, within easy reach of each other. The inhabitants of each village sit on their own mound at dusk, and disappear into their burrows so quickly, at a warning cry from one of them, that dogs scarcely ever succeed in catching them. After sunset, the viscachas go a-visiting. Those of one village go to see their neighbors in another, and sit on their mound, chattering in friendly fashion. Narrow trodden paths, from village to village, show how constant this habit of exchanging visits must be.

One result of the friendly and sociable life of these little animals is that, though they do not stand very high in the scale of intelligence, they have a wonderfully varied "language." Their cries "are varied a thousand ways in strength and intonation, according to the age, sex, or emotions of the individual." "I doubt," writes Mr. Hudson, the naturalist, to whose beautiful books we owe so much of our knowledge of the life of the pampas, "whether there is in the world any four-footed thing so loquacious, or with a dialect so extensive."

So strong is the attachment of the viscachas to their kind that if the burrows of one village be filled up, for this is the method by which the farmer tries to get rid of them, if they are too destructive, those from other villages will come by night and dig them out again. They are probably excited by the cries of the little prisoners and burrow their way down to them.

In the case of beavers (rodents of a higher type), the animals not only live beside each other in peace and friendliness; they unite together to do pieces of work which would be impossible for one, and so benefit the whole colony. Some of these works are so extensive that they may entirely change the features of the landscape. Beavers are still found in considerable numbers on the banks of the streams, in some of the western parts of North America and in Canada. They were quite abundant in Britain at one time, but had disappeared by the Fourteenth Century. Within the last few years, however, a colony of them has been kept and carefully protected in Sussex, and there they carry on all their usual activities.

Beavers are water-loving animals, and, if the stream on the banks of which they live is shallow or liable to dry up, a colony always constructs a dam so as to secure a broad, deep, quiet pool. To make the dam, they gnaw down trees, often as much as 10 inches in thickness, eat off the bark, and cut the trunk into logs. These logs they convey to the place where they are building. If the ground is smooth and the distance not great, they roll the logs; but, frequently, they cut canals or waterways from their pool to the trees, and so move the logs more easily. They pile the logs together, filling up spaces with brushwood and clayey earth, trampled hard down, so as to make an almost solid wall, which only allows water to trickle gradually through.

We read of one dam three-quarters of a mile in length, and of this two-thirds had been made entirely by the beavers. The rest was natural bank, which they had raised and strengthened with logs and stones. If the dam be broken, the beavers immediately repair it. One dam was repeatedly cut through, because it made a railway embankment unsafe. The beavers built it up again 15 times, but then gave in and abandoned the place.

The homes of the beavers are very interesting. Sometimes they are mere burrows in the bank, with the opening under water, but more frequently the burrow has an oven-shaped structure of wood and earth above it. The "lodge," as it is called, is very comfortable, and is strong enough to keep out beasts of prey. As many as 12 beavers may live in a lodge for three years, with their parents, and, when the lodge gets uncomfortably crowded, they move off and construct new homes for themselves.

What May Happen to a Thimble

Come about the meadow,
Hunt here and there,
Where's mother's thimble?
Can you tell where?
Jane saw her wearing it,
Fan saw it fall,
Ned isn't sure
That she dropped it at all.

. . . . . .

Have beetles crept with it
Where oak roots hide?
There have they settled it
Down on its side?
Neat little kernel,
So cozy and dark,
Has one crept within it,
Trying to bark?

Have the ants covered it
With straw and sand?
Roomy bell-tent for them,
So tall and grand;
Where the red soldier-ants
Lie, loll, and lean—
While the blacks steadily
Build for their queen.

Has a huge dragon-fly
Borne it (how cool!)
To his snug dressing-room,
By the clear pool?
There will he try it on,
For a new hat—
Nobody watching
But one water-rat?

Did the flowers fight for it,
While, undecried,
One selfish daisy
Slipped it aside;
Now has she plunged it in
Close to her feet—
Nice private water-tank
For summer heat?

Did spiders snatch at it
Wanting to look
At the bright pebbles
Which lie in the brook?
Now are they using it
(Nobody knows!)
Safe little diving-bell,
Shutting so close?

Hunt for it, hope for it,
All through the moss;
Dip for it, grope for it—
'Tis such a loss!
Jane finds a drop of dew,
Fan finds a stone;
I find the thimble,
Which is mother's own!

Run with it, fly with it—
Don't let it fall;
All did their best for it—
Mother thanks all.
Just as we give it her,—
Think what a shame!—
Ned says he's sure
That it isn't the same!

—"B."

A STARR BEST
MADISON AND WABASH
CHICAGO

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at the
Children's Store

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Knit Skating Sets
(Cap and Scarf)
Made in a splendid assortment of colors and combinations of colors.

No. 1 with military toque.
$3.50

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$2.75

Naturally
The Children's Store
is
The Christmas Store

Our illustrated catalogue, No. 92, of everything that children wear, will be sent on request.

A STARR BEST
MADISON AND WABASH
CHICAGO

THE WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

New Recruiting Hut for Corps Is Opened in Trafalgar Square

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The new recruiting hut for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in Trafalgar Square was recently opened by General Sir Nevil Macready; Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor presiding at the ceremony. A company of the latest recruits to the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, who had marched from their headquarters at the Connaught Club, near the Marble Arch, formed a guard of honor outside the new hut. After the speeches they were inspected by Sir Francis Lloyd. The hut is in the charge of Mrs. Hultahan, who has been at the head of the women's employment bureau in Great Marlborough Street.

The new scheme drawn up by the Ministry of Labor for the enrollment of the women's corps had involved, said Mr. Roberts, the establishment of selection boards in all parts of the country and receiving hostels for the women before they were drafted to work. Their first step had been the utilization of the outstanding applications which had been made to the National Service Department, and after that they had to satisfy demands from the War Office for 8000 to 10,000 women a month. A steady flow of recruits was necessary to meet the demands of the authorities week by week. Women should understand that every one who enrolled helped to relieve a man for the army, and the demand for soldiers at the present time was greater than at any previous period of the war. They required strong and active women.

Women were wanted for cooking, for warehouse work, for clerical work, and for work in the Royal Flying Corps, and for other branches of substitution. The reports submitted to him day by day, said Mr. Roberts, made him marvel at the adaptability of women. This revelation had been brought about through the war. The nation had never realized before the huge reserve of skill and labor that it possessed, and after the war women would take a greater part in industrial development than they had done before. Women might enroll for home or overseas work for the duration of the war, and as many women as possible would be employed near their own homes. He realized that to ask women, many of whom had been delicately nurtured to go into noisy workshops or within hearing distance of the rumble of the battlefield was to ask a great sacrifice of them. But those women would know that they were sharing with their glorious navy and splendid armies the position of knights and ladies of the British Empire.

The hut was then declared open by General Sir Nevil Macready, who said that it had fallen to him to start the machinery of substitution in the War Office. The time had come when they had to make the utmost use of all the possibilities of the nation. There were some kinds of work on which women could be better employed than men, and if the enrollment of a woman did not always release a man for the trenches it at all events sent him further to the front. He thought there were 9600 women employed in the camps throughout the army and he had had nothing but good reports of them. When he had recently been in France he had heard that women cooks were, both for the officers' mess and for the men's, more economical and better than men. He had also heard that the women clerks picked up the work quickly and that the chauffeurs were equally satisfactory. They were still in want of men, and every man who could be spared was required for the army.

Some account of the arrangements made for the welfare and comfort of the women was then given by Mrs. Chalmers Watson, the chief controller of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. The women, she said, had now been in France for six months and they had had nothing but good reports of them. They had found that two women took up the space in the huts of three men. The rationing was being altered, as the men's rations had not proved entirely satisfactory for women. As regarded the relationship of the women with the troops, she said that when they started they had only had the precedents of the nursing service and the voluntary aid detachments, but neither were suitable to the new corps. They could not treat the women as if they had gone to a strict boarding school. A friendly intercourse was encouraged. They met the men socially at entertainments and concerts, and this camaraderie was not abused. The officers encouraged respect for the women in their commands and invited the men to assist in seeing that it was maintained.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd added a tribute of praise to the newly formed woman's corps, saying that it had proved an enormous success. Wherever the women cooks were employed there was cleanliness where there had been dirt, good cooking where there had been indifferent and economy where there had been waste. He urged outside organizations not controlled by the army to give up their separate policies and join the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

GERMANY CELEBRATES THE REFORMATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The four hundredth anniversary of the day on which Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses to the door of the church at Wittenberg coincided in Germany with the conclusion of negotiations for the appointment of a Roman Catholic as Imperial Chancellor, and two passages in articles on the Reformation contributed to the press by two distinguished German writers serve to illustrate the manner in which the anniversary was celebrated in the German Empire.

Wilhelm Schäfer, writing on Martin Luther in the Frankfurter Zeitung, characterized the supreme result of his work as "the awakening at the propulsion of conscience of the soul of the people," and added: "Hence it may have been a wise measure to prohibit a noisy celebration of the Reformation jubilee; the Roman Catholic church of today is no longer that of the Medicis, just as the modern evangelical church is no longer that of Luther. The conflict between the two confessions has no longer anything to do with the awakening of conscience which Martin Luther effected more vigorously and thoroughly than anyone else in the Christian world; the seed he sowed in the heart of the German people has long since become a harvest of humanity shared by all the churches of the land."

Prof. Rudolf Eucken, the eminent German philosopher, contributed an article on "Luther as Liberator" to the Berliner Tageblatt in which he said: "Of the moral heroes of past centuries none lives so much in the memory of the German people as Martin Luther, nevertheless it is not quite easy today to celebrate in a suitable manner the day on which the nailing up of the 95 theses set in motion the Reformation movement. For that movement also caused a profound division of the German people, and today, when we Germans, irrespective of all differences as to profession and outlook, have the common duty of defending the fatherland, and are all proving ourselves equally zealous and constant in its performance, the greatest care must be taken to keep at a distance anything that could divide us. But many will unite with us in regarding it as a blessing that the religious controversy is not reawakened on this occasion, and that when we celebrate Luther we confine ourselves to what he can be to us all as a German and as a man."

As these passages indicate, there was no state celebration. The theological faculties of the various German universities held functions to commemorate the occasion, and there were services, lectures and concerts, and so on, throughout the country in honor of the event, while Protestant pupils in the schools were given a holiday after suitable addresses had been delivered. In Berlin the Kaiser and Kaiserin attended a special service in the cathedral, while the municipal authorities walked in procession to another in the St. Nicolaikirche, and at the university a function was held at which all the faculties attended and various honorary theological degrees were conferred. At Eisenach the occasion was marked by a performance of Paul Friedrich Schröder's dramatic poem, "Luther," and a festival was held in the court of the Wartburg. Meanwhile, in addition to the number of works bearing on the Reformation that have appeared in Germany during the year, most of the papers published special articles on one phase or another of the subject, although few gave any special prominence to the anniversary. The German Protestant Association marked the occasion by publishing the following manifesto: "Grateful to God and to our forefathers, we commend to our German people the heritage of the Reformation: joyful certainty of God, strict veracity, and pious freedom of conscience. Let each feel himself called of God to guard and add to this heritage by active fulfillment of duty and conciliatory brotherly love. To the Church of the Reformation, however, we swear fealty in order that in the fight against the dark powers of slavery and borne up by the confidence of our people it may fulfill more and more perfectly its sacred office in the fatherland, comforting, purifying, and kindling and liberating hearts for the highest aims."

LEAVING CERTIFICATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—As was stated in the press recently, the Minister of Munitions has informed employers that it would be contrary to the policy of the Government in abolishing leaving certificates for an employer to refuse to engage a workman on the ground that he had left without his previous employer's consent. It has been represented to the Minister of Munitions and the Minister of National Service that such action on the part of employers might result in men who are needed in munition factories remaining out of work through no fault of their own, and, consequently, becoming liable to be called up for military service. In order, therefore, that such men should not be recruited for the army without their cases being thoroughly investigated the following arrangement has been made. The Minister of Munitions and the Minister of National Service have agreed that, if cases occur where the holder of an A or B protection certificate is refused work on the ground that he left his last employment without the consent of his employer, he shall have the right to lodge a claim with the enlistment complaints subcommittee. The subcommittee will investigate the case and will forward the claim with their report to the main committee for the division. The main committee will consider the case, and will hear any evidence that may be necessary. If the main committee are of opinion that the failure of the man to obtain work within 14 days was due to his being refused employment because he left his previous employment without the consent of his employer, they will certify that the man had reasonable grounds for not obtaining employment within 14 days, and therefore his failure to obtain within 14 days further work entitling him to protection will not of itself render him liable to recruitment.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Gen. Pietro Badoglio has recently been appointed to a command under General Diaz, who has taken General Cadorna's place of supreme command in Italy. General Badoglio is a Piedmontese and a man of outstanding force and energy. One of his characteristics is the remarkable care with which he works out all the details of his military plans. During the war his ability has won him rapid promotion, and today he is Italy's youngest general. One of his most brilliant pieces of work was the taking of Sabotino, with comparatively light losses to the Italians, for which he was promoted major-general. He was appointed chief of staff of the second army under General Capello, and at the commencement of the offensive on the Middle Isonzo he was responsible for the operations which secured Kuk and Vadice. On account of his splendid work on that occasion he was promoted lieutenant-general. Since the beginning of the war General Badoglio has received promotion three times in recognition of his work in active operations.

James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio, who is demanding supplies of fuel for the people of that State, and asserting an intention to act summarily if arrangements are not made by federal authorities in charge of fuel supplies, has a strong grip on the confidence of the people, else he would not have been twice selected as Governor of a Commonwealth normally Republican since the Civil War. He was a farmer's son, grew up to complete knowledge of rural life, found his first vocation in journalism, and in the course of time rose from being a compositor, reporter and editor, to ownership of papers in Cincinnati, Springfield and Dayton. His success as lawmaker and Representative in Congress led the voters of the Third District to reelect him; and on the record he there made he was elected Governor in 1913 and held the office through 1914. Dropping out a year he came back in 1916 with the Democratic landslide. He is a democrat as well as a Democrat, and without being demagogic or a player to the galleries continues to keep the interests of the farmers and wage earners near his thought and affections, so that he is quite likely to protest whenever there are economic conditions that bear heavily on the many. When the war opened he was one of the first governors to make adequate plans for state cooperation with the nation, and he urged on the President a council of governors in order to get concerted action.

James Clark McReynolds, justice of the United States Supreme Court, who gave the court's recent decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Idaho prohibition law, and affirming that no resident of any political unit has a constitutional right to possess liquor for his personal use, if society, politically organized, wishes to forbid it, is a Kentuckian by birth, a fact not without its significance in connection with the verdict. Educated in Tennessee and Virginia, his earlier life was associated with a region of country where assertion of extreme state rights and personal rights in all matters formerly was a shibboleth. Yet today it is a section of the country stanch in its advocacy and enforcement of prohibition. Justice McReynolds up to 1903 was associated with the city of Nashville, Tenn., as a lawyer of good standing and as a teacher of law in Vanderbilt University, and then he was called to Washington to enter the Department of Justice as an assistant attorney-general. In this post he served four years, and rendered notable service in prosecution of offenders against laws forbidding monopolies. When he resumed active practice of his profession he settled in New York City, and stayed there until he was invited into the Cabinet of President Wilson in 1913. A year later he sat on the Supreme Court bench.

Charles Salmon Osborn of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., who announces his candidacy for the seat in the United States Senate now held by William Alden Smith of Grand Rapids, was Governor of the State named during 1911-12. His advocacy of progressive measures at that time was conspicuous, and he was one of the seven Republican governors who invited Mr. Roosevelt to break with the party and form the Progressive Party, which Mr. Roosevelt did. Mr. Osborn is an Indianaian, who studied at Purdue University and then entered journalism. As reporter, editor and owner of newspapers he has had a varied careeer in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. He is now a banker in Sault Ste. Marie, and a capitalist with large investments in ore deposits. Always interested in civic affairs, since he settled in Michigan he has had official recognition, having been postmaster, state game and fish warden, commissioner of railroads and regent of the state university, as well as Governor. If he goes to the Senate he will not be ignorant of the conditions and needs of his adopted State. He is a believer in equal suffrage, prohibition of the liquor traffic, and the war policies of the President.

BELGIAN MINISTER EXPRESSES THANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Hayes Fisher, the president of the Local Government Board, has received the following letter from His Excellency, Count Goblet d'Alviella, Belgian Minister and vice-president of the Belgian Senate, with reference to a brief tour which he recently made to Peterborough and certain towns in the West Riding of Yorkshire, for the purpose of visiting Belgian refugees and the refugee committees there:

"I have visited in turn, as you planned, Leeds, Ilkley, Harrogate, York and Peterborough. Everywhere I found our refugees in a satisfactory state. Nearly all of them have found work and many of them are self-supporting. Of course the contributions do not flow in as they used to do in the first year of the war, but the surviving committees acting under the control of the war refugees committee of London maintain their earnestness and devotion, which have been admirable since the beginning; ladies always to the front as usual.

"It goes without saying that the refugees, although proclaiming their indebtedness to the English nation, anxiously wait for the end of their exile; but as a rule they are actually content with their lot, which I attribute to the following conditions:

"1. They have adapted themselves to their new surroundings."

"2. They begin to understand and even to speak English.

"3. They earn good salaries.

"4. The undesirable ones have been sent away.

"In the four first cities I visited, it is the 'housing' system which prevails; at Petersborough, the 'hostels' system. According to my former experiences, the first system is the best possible. But at Peterborough I found that the second has given good results. The rooms are clean and well kept, sometimes decorated with some taste.

"Complaints were few. Most of them relate to the difficulty of making ends meet, especially amongst the large families in face of the ever increasing prices of necessities. The committee would be glad to see the possibility of raising the present allowances, at least in some interesting cases.

"I have personally received the kindest reception and constant help from the mayors and other officials, including the secretaries of the local committees, most of whom have been at work since the beginning of the war.

"I am sorry I could not extend my visits in your generous country, but I have now tried about a hundred centers in different parts of England and everywhere found the same results, which I hope my compatriots will never forget."

SIGNOR CRESPI'S NEW APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The official announcement has been made that Signor Silvio Crespi is to be the new Undersecretary of State with the duties of Commissioner-General for Food Supply and Consumption. His predecessor, General Alfieri, now Minister for War, held the post for only a very brief period. The former commissioner-general, Signor Canepa, cannot be said to have achieved success in that difficult office, although his good will, energy and patriotism were never questioned. Signor Crespi takes office at an exceptionally difficult moment, but he has behind him a long and successful business career, and his experience in the commercial world should stand him in good stead.

Signor Crespi has had a long parliamentary experience and has represented Caprino Bergamasco in the Chamber since 1897. He is not considered an orator, but when he speaks he has something to say and he is listened to with attention. He is director or president, or is in some other way connected with the management of a number of important commercial undertakings. His appointment appears to have given general satisfaction. The fact that Commendatore Morandi, a former director of the National Federation of Agrarian Committees and an expert in agricultural problems, is also connected with the office for food supply and consumption, seems to point to a useful combination of the knowledge and experience needed for the solution of the problems connected with the food supply, although Signor Crespi is said himself to be learned in agricultural matters. On his assumption of office, Signor Crespi sent a telegram to all the Italian prefects. He confirms the two recent circulars sent out by his predecessors and emphasizes the need for the daily and fortnightly reports asked for by General Alfieri. Their actions, he says, must be firm and simple, and just toward every one, and they must try, by every means, to make use of individual ability and energy, so that all may help to build up the nation and consolidate the work of the Government. They must be strong and confident and continue their difficult task with brave hearts inspired by the greatness of the effort which the country requires of them.

FRATERNITIES' AID IN WAR SAVING EFFORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the invitation of W. J. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, the grand masters of the Grand Lodges of Masons in all the states and also the officials of fraternal organizations are to meet today in the Masonic Temple here, to consider how the fraternities may, by concerted action, participate in the Government's war savings campaign. Every Grand Lodge will be represented either by its grand master or by some person delegated by him. The meeting will be addressed by Secretary McAdoo, who will explain the financial plans of the Government for raising money for the war.

LAND FOR SMALL HOLDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Duke of Bedford has offered to the Board of Agriculture 225 acres of land at Ampthill under the Sailors and Soldiers (Gifts for Land Settlement) Act, 1916. The only conditions imposed on the offer is that, in selecting men for the occupation of this land, a preference should be given to Bedfordshire men who have served either in the navy or in the army during the present war. The Board of Agriculture has gratefully accepted this generous gift, and arrangements are under consideration for carrying it into effect.

BY OTHER EDITORS

No Paper for the Enemy

NEW YORK TIMES—Newspapers in South America owned or controlled by the German Government, and used there in the interest of German propaganda, will not hereafter be printed on paper obtainable in the United States. This is shown by a decision of the Bureau of Exports. Venezuela is not the only southern country in which Germany is using the press to promote her interests. In Argentina she has founded since the beginning of the war and is supporting two papers that seek to mislead those whom the German Minister called "veneered Indians." These papers should have no press material from this country. The Venezuelan Government's unfriendly attitude," of which the bureau speaks, is exceptional in the southern continent, for Colombia's Congress recently denounced Germany's submarine warfare, and there is much evidence of sympathy with Brazil in the other republics. Ecuador has just severed relations with Germany. Our export trade with South America has been greatly increased. We desire to extend it and retain the additions after the war, but it cannot be expected that we shall permit the shipment of material to be used in newspaper pressrooms or elsewhere by the enemy for attacks upon this trade and our course in the war.

Equitable Pay for Postal Workers

DAYTON (O.) JOURNAL—For 10 years the post office clerks and carriers have had no increase in pay, although the cost of living has increased in this period far beyond any other period in history. At present the minimum pay of the clerks and postmen is $800 a year and the maximum $1200. They have asked Congress to increase the minimum to $1000 per year and the maximum to $1500. A bill providing for this increase was favorably reported by the House Post Office Committee just about the time we went into the war, and, in the war legislation, was lost in the shuffle. The postal men will renew their efforts to get their legislation through Congress at this session, and they need the support of every one in sympathy with them. We believe the clerks and carriers should have the active support of both the business man and the wage earner in their campaign for better wages.

Denouncing a Heresy

CHICAGO POST—Says General Pershing: "Tell them there is no ground for the heresy that Germany cannot be beaten. Germany can be beaten. Germany must be beaten. Germany will be beaten." That is not a patriot's rhetoric; it is a soldier's sober judgment of the task his country has set for him. It is not an impossible task. It is a task that must be done and will be done. What General Pershing calls heresy is one of the shrewd bits of enemy propaganda that revives with every enemy success. It is the cry of the pro-German, the pacifist and the pessimist—Germany cannot be beaten. Nobody ever heard it from the lips of men who have been on the firing line. Germany can be beaten. That is the word to stimulate our activities; to intensify our spirit of sacrifice; to promote unity of aim and effort. Pershing counts on these things when he says "can" and "will." Germany can be beaten if we make victory the supreme aim of national life. And without victory there will be no aim in national life worth while.

EXAMINING COMMITTEE NAMED

The examining committee for the Boston Public Library for 1917-1917 met for organization yesterday, at the central library. The committee is composed of the following: Miss Eleanor W. Allen, Ezra H. Baker, Mrs. Abraham C. Borman, Dr. Henry A. Callahan, the Rev. Thomas C. Campbell, J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., James E. Cotter, Arthur G. Everett, the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, Robert Grant, Dr. William P. Hammond, Mrs. Emma B. Harvey, the Rev. George A. Lyons, James N. McConnell, Dr. William H. McMann, Mrs. Hugh Nawn, Robert Treat Paine, the Rev. W. DeWees Roberts, Mrs. William R. Rush, the Rev. Henry Sartorio, John A. Scanga, Daniel J. Shea, Mrs. Edwin A. Shuman, Miss Amelia W. Stockwell, David I. Walsh and Miss Mary R. Walsh.

MANY ALIENS IN LAKE STEEL MILLS

Majority Regarded as Loyal to United States, Despite Former Allegiance to the Enemy

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—State and local authorities and federal agents in Lake County cities are prepared to cope with any emergency that may arise as a result of the declaration of a state of war with Austria-Hungary, but it is expected that not many arrests will follow, says a dispatch from Gary to the Indianapolis News. Half of the population of Gary, East Chicago and Indiana Harbor is said to be of foreign birth, and the majority of those are or have been subjects of Austria-Hungary. A large element of this foreign-born population is employed in the steel mills. Despite their birth, most of these who came from Austria-Hungary, whether naturalized or not, have displayed pro-American and pro-Ally sentiments.

The Czechs (Bohemians), Dalmatians, Austrian Serbs, Hungarian Serbs, Galician Poles, Ruthenians, Bukowinians, Slovenes, Bosnians, Herzegovinians, Slovaks and Transylvanians have given many evidences of loyalty. Czechs and Austrian and Hungarian Serbs have carried on pro-Ally propaganda ever since the war began, and the Dual Empire Serbs of Gary, Indiana Harbor and East Hammond, in May, sent a battalion to the Salonika front to fight against the Teutons.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Our Christmas Sale of Furs
Offers unprecedented advantages to our customers in choosing from tremendous stocks of fine Furs, just at the season when Furs are seasonable and most useful. Every Fur Coat in our stock, and every Fur Piece, at extraordinary reductions.
20% Off the Marked Prices
Never do we remember offering a more opportune event. Buy Furs Now—You Cannot Afford to Wait.
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We guarantee satisfaction
Bring in your furs and we will gladly give you an estimate.
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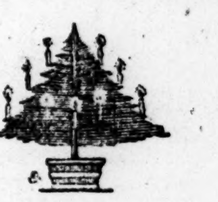

The Store of CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Our Bridge Street Store is now open, ready for the Holiday Shopper. The departments remaining in the Main Street Store now occupy more spacious quarters, allowing for larger assortments to choose from.
The counters throughout the store are crowded with countless gift suggestions. Such attractive stocks will prove a delight to Holiday Shoppers.

MEEKINS, PACKARD & WHEAT, INC.
Everybody's Store
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
To You Who Seek the Gift Practical
the gift economical and the gift efficient, this store just abounds with happy things for the completion of your plans, from a dainty bit of neckwear to furs and home furnishings, from toys to Talking Machines.

For these and all this store holds out to you we extend a warm, cordial welcome for a visit. We are completely at your service from the basement to the very top of this great trading center. Come, share this joyous environment.

COMFORT SERVICE And STYLE
You will find all three in our line of Warner, R & G, Thomson, La Camille and Nemo Corsets.
Oelman's Daylight Store
4th and Main DAYTON, OHIO

The Woman's Shop
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Lovely New Blouses for Holiday Gifts
In Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Satin, Lace, White and Novelty Voile.
$1.98, $2.98, $3.98, $5.00, $5.98

D. H. Brigham & Co.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Brigham Quality Gloves
The Gift She Loves
Few Christmas gifts give more certain delight or more lasting satisfaction than a pair of Brigham gloves.
$1.25 $1.85 $2.35 $2.50 $2.75

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women of Critical Taste
Kehm's Walk-Over
BOOT SHOP
39 S. Main St., Dayton, Ohio

The Everybody's Book Shop Company
21-23 West Fifth Street, DAYTON
The Largest and Best Equipped Stationery and Office Outfitting House in Central and Southern Ohio.

COAL...
The OHIO COAL & IRON CO.
16-18 Fremont Ave., Dayton, O.

SCHWARZ & FREY
Hats—Haberdashery
"SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES"
We Solicit Your Patronage.
38 S. Main Street, DAYTON, OHIO
Open Saturday Evenings.

Try C. A. PENN'S
New Bank Barber Shop
SHINING PARLOR, ETC.
Lindsey Building, 25-27 S. Main Street
DAYTON, OHIO

E. M. MENDENHALL
DRY CLEANING DYEING
The Best It Can Be Done
29 South Ludlow Street, DAYTON, OHIO

Closing Out
OF ALL
Gift Shop Stock
Every Article Reduced 25% to 50%
J. H. MILLER CO.
21 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.

Make The
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
Your Bank
Total Resources Over $10,500,000
383-385 Main Street "By the Clock"
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Maynard Coal Co.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
"Old Company Lehigh Our Specialty"
Tel. 180 or 5652

The Leather Store
CHRISTMAS SPECIAL
Colored Silk Umbrella, 7 colors, $3.65
C. W. WEEKS CO.
395 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Haynes & Company
ALWAYS RELIABLE
346-348 Main Street,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Buy His Gift at Haynes
The Real Men's Store
Endless array of Quality Shirts, Neckwear, Bath Robes, Sweaters, etc., all most reasonably priced.

Useful Gifts for Men
The many useful gifts we have to offer have been studiously and intelligently selected with a thorough understanding of men's tastes and desires—a service that is always best rendered in a "man's store."
We Submit a Few Items
Neckwear—Reefer Scarfs—Gloves—Shirts—Sweaters—Soldier Kits, Etc.
"Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes"
Woods-McNamara Co.
Formerly The W. J. Woods Co.
SPRINGFIELD

The HANDKERCHIEF and HOSIERY SHOP
Woman's Shop Building
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
BEAUTIFUL HANDKERCHIEFS 10c TO $2
GIFT NOVELTIES
JELLIES IN DAINTY BASKETS

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS WAVERING

Price Movements Very Irregular, Securities Showing Little Stability—Anglo-French Fives Again Make a Low Record

Stock prices in New York took on a decidedly better turn after a slightly irregular opening today, and numerous substantial advances were made. Rails showed the chief hesitancy at the start of the session, but they recovered their small declines and recorded net advances. Union Pacific worked upward ⅝ of a point and Reading half a point by the end of 15 minutes.

International Marine preferred rose two points, with a subsequent fairly large reaction. Goodrich and Bethlehem Steel "B" were other strong issues. American Smelting, Canadian Pacific and Republic Iron & Steel sold higher. Steel common rose a large fraction.

Except for some slight irregularity the New York list late in the first half hour held generally strong.

Stocks became very irregular during the remainder of the session. There would be rather sharp upward movements followed by quick losses. By midday the tone was very erratic. The Anglo-French fives settled down to 85⅛, a new low record. U. S. Steel, after opening up ⅛ at 82, went to 83⅜ and then receded a good fraction. Texas Company was unchanged at the opening at 129½. After improving to 130⅜ it dropped to 125. Mexican Petroleum opened up ⅛ at 71⅛, rose to 2 and then declined to 68½. Marine preferred was up 2 points at the opening at 88¾ but did not hold the gain. American Beet Sugar was down 4 points at the opening at 63 and recovered about half the loss before midday. Goodrich opened up 1¾ at 34 and then eased off. General Electric was weak. After opening off ½ at 121 it dropped to 118½. The rails were very uneven, some recording gains and others losses during the first half of the session.

United States Steel got down to 81 before the beginning of the last hour. There also were other recessions and some new low prices. The declines in the early afternoon were not important, generally speaking.

MORE FARM LOAN MONEY IS SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Legislation making $50,000,000 available out of the federal treasury for loans to American farmers will be asked of Congress by the Federal Farm Loan Board, officials say. The board has become somewhat embarrassed by lack of funds, due to the fact that its bonds have not been selling well in the face of competition furnished by Liberty loans, war savings securities and heavy federal taxes.

The board also is expected to recommend an increase from $10,000 to $15,000 or possibly $25,000 in limit of amount which may be lent to any one farmer. Cost of operating the system is proving so heavy that an increase in this limit is believed desirable. The cost of making a loan of $1000 is the same as of making a $25,000 loan, so far as appraisement of title, examination and such details are concerned.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England—The Bank of England's weekly statement shows these changes: Total reserve £32,027,-000, decreased £229,000; circulation £48,034,000, increased £206,000; bullion £57,511,000, decreased £23,000; other securities £91,535,000, decreased £263,000; other deposits £123,142,000, decreased £12,486,000; public deposits £40,416,000, increased £3,958,000; government securities £57,859,000, decreased £8,017,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 19.60 per cent compared with 18.75 per cent last week and compared with a decline from 22.30 to 31.79 per cent in this week last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £384,990,000 compared with £414,490,000 last week and £363,-000,000 in this week last year.

MEAL PRICE FIXED

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A price of $53.50 per ton has been fixed for sacked cottonseed meal in Arkansas by the Cottonseed Crushers' Association. The price is a reduction of from $4 to $5 a ton and the reduction was made voluntarily at a meeting of the crushers here.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Unsettled, probably snow tonight and Friday; warmer tonight, colder Friday; moderate northerly winds.

For New England: Probably snow tonight and Friday; not so cold tonight, colder Friday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. ....11 | 10 a. m. 15
12 noon 22

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.

Albany	0	New Orleans	46
Buffalo	18	New York	22
Chicago	22	Philadelphia	24
Denver	10	Pittsburgh	18
Cincinnati	16	Portland, Me.	0
Des Moines	10	Portland, Ore.	52
Jacksonville	42	San Francisco	48
Kansas City	4	St. Louis	6
Nantucket	28	Washington	24

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises ......7:05 | High water,
Sun sets ......4:12 | 10:12 a.m., 10:46 p.m.
Length of day 9:07 | Moon rises 6:26 a.m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:42 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions of the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Adams Ex	73	73	73	73
Alaska Gold	2	2	2	2
Alaska Ju	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
AjaxRubber	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
Allis-Chal	15¼	16	15¼	16
Allis-Chal pf	69	69	65	65
Am B Sugar	63	66	63	63½
ABS&F pf	154	154	154	154
Am Can	31⅛	32¼	30½	30½
Am Car Fy	62⅛	62⅛	60¾	62
Am Cot Oil	23½	23½	22	22
Am Express	80	80	80	80
Am H & L	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Am H & L pf	49⅞	50⅛	45¼	45¼
Am Int Corp	48¼	50¾	48¼	50¾
Am Linseed	23¾	24	23¼	23¼
Am Lins'd pf	69	69	68¼	68¼
Am Loco	48	48⅞	48	48⅞
Am Shipbuildg	90	90	90	90
Am Sugar	93	93⅛	92¾	93⅛
Am Smelt'g	68½	69	67⅞	68¼
Am Steel Fy	50⅛	53	50⅛	53
Am Tel & Tel	100⅞	101¾	100¾	101¾
*Am Woolen	39⅝	39⅝	38¾	38¾
Am Writ pf	20	20⅛	20	20⅛
Am Zinc	12	12	12	12
Anaconda	54¼	55	53⅝	54⅛
Atchison	78¾	79½	78½	70½
Atchison pf	79¾	79¾	78½	78½
At Coast Li	83	83½	83	83½
At Gulf ctf	90	91½	89	90½
Bald Loco	52	52	50⅜	50¼
Balt & Ohio	45¾	46¾	45⅛	45⅛
Barrett Co	87⅛	87⅛	87	87
Batopilas	1	1	1	1
Beth Steel	69½	70	67¼	67¼
Beth Steel pf B.	70	70¾	67¾	69½
Beth Steel pf rct	96	97	95½	95½
BF Goodrich	34	34½	33	33
Brook R T	37	37	36⅝	36⅝
Burns Bros	106	107¼	106	107¼
Butte & Sup	15¾	15¾	15	15
Cal Petrol	10¾	11	10¾	10¾
Cal Petrol pf	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
Can Pacific	127½	129	126⅜	127⅝
Central Fdy	28	28	28	28
Ct Leather	58⅞	59⅛	57	58¼
Cer de Pas	27	27¼	27	27
Chan Motor	63	63	63	63
Ches & Ohio	43⅛	43½	42⅞	43
CM&StPaul	36½	37	36½	36½
CM&StP pf	68	68	67	67¼
Chi RI&Pac	17½	18	17	17
Chi RI 6 pf wi	36½	37¾	36¼	36¼
Chi RI 7 pf wi	46¾	47¼	46½	46½
Chi & G West	6½	6½	6½	6½
C & G West pf	19⅜	19⅜	18	18
Chi & N W	87½	88	86¾	86¾
Chile Cop	13¾	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛
Chino Cop	39⅛	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛
Cl Peab'y pf	90	90	90	90
Corn Prod	28	29	27⅛	28½
Col Fuel	31	31	30⅛	31
Con Can	80	80	80	80
Col Gas & El	28¼	28¼	27⅞	27⅞
Com Tab & R	27	27	27	27
Con Gas	81	81	80⅛	80⅛
Cruc Steel	49⅛	50½	46½	47½
Cruc Steel pf	86	86	86	86
Cub-Am Sug	135	135	135	135
Cuban C Sug	25¾	26	25⅛	26
Cuban C S pf	77¼	77¼	76⅞	76⅞
Del & Huds	93⅝	93⅝	93	93
Del & Lac	170	170	170	170
Denver pf	11	11	11	11
Elkhorn	20	20	20	20
Erie	13⅝	14	13⅜	13⅞
Erie 1st pf	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	19⅞
F M & S pf	28	23	28	28
Gas W & W	30	30	30	30
Gen Electric	121⅛	122	118	119¼
Gen Motors	86	86¼	84⅜	85
G Motors pf	74⅛	74⅛	74	74
Gt Nor Ore	24½	24½	23¼	23¼
Gt Nor pf	84½	85½	82⅞	83¼
Green Can	37	37	37	37
Har & Bar	29	29	29	29
Ill Central	87	87¾	87	87¾
Inspiration	40⅛	40½	39	39
Int Ag Corp	10	10	10	10
Int Con Cor	6⅜	6⅜	6	6
Int C Cor pf	40½	41	40¼	41
Int Mer Mar	17⅝	18½	17⅛	17½
I Mer Mar pf	88¾	88¾	85	86½
In Nickel Ct	24½	25¾	24½	24⅝
In Paper	22½	24	22½	24
Kan City So	15⅛	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Kayser	100	95½	95	95
Kenne Cop	29¼	29¾	29⅛	29½
Lack Steel	76	77	75	76
Lee R & T Ct	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
L E & W	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Lehigh Val	51⅜	51¾	51⅜	51¾
Louis & N	107¼	107¼	105½	105½
Max Motor	21	21¼	21	21¼
Maxwell 1 pf	50¼	50¼	50	50
Maxwell 2 pf	17¼	18	17¼	18
Mex Petrol	71⅛	72	68½	69½
Miami	25⅞	26	25½	25½
Midvale St	41½	42	40½	41⅜
M & S L New	7½	8	7½	8
Mo K & T	4	4	4	4
Mo Pac wi	21½	22⅛	21¼	21⅝
Mo Pac wi pf	38	38	37⅞	38
Mon Power	60	60⅛	60	60⅛
Nat Acme	26	26	26	26
Nat C & C	21½	21½	21½	21½
Nat Enamel	32⅛	32½	32⅛	32⅜
Nat Lead	41¾	41¾	40¼	40¼
Nevada Con	17½	18	17½	17
NY A Brake	101	101½	100	100
NY Central	67	67	65¼	66
NOT&M	17	17½	17	17
N Y N H & H	28⅛	28½	28	28
N & W	97	98	95	98
North Pac	80	80½	78½	79
O Cities Gas	32	33	32	32½
Ont Silver	4½	4½	4½	4½
Owens Bot M	53	53	52⅛	52¼
*Pan-Am pf	87	87	87	87
Penna	43¾	43¾	43	43
Peoples Gas	*36	36	36	36
Pere Marq	13⅛	13½	13⅛	13½
Phila Co	24½	24½	24½	24½
Pitts Coal	41	41	38½	41
Pitts Coal pf	75	75	75	75
P & W Va	19¾	20⅜	19½	20⅜
P & W Va pf	57	57	57	57
Pressed St	50	50	50	50
Pullman	108	108½	107	107¾
Ray Con	21⅜	21⅞	21⅛	21½
Reading	64¾	66⅜	64¾	66½
Rdg 2d pf	35	35	35	35
Repub I & S	70½	71½	68	70
Rep I & S pf	92	92	92	92
Royal Dutch	67⅛	67⅛	66	66
Rumely	9½	9½	9½	9½
Ry Steel Sp	40	40	39⅞	39⅞
Sav Arms	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
Seabd A L	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Seabd A L pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
S-Roebuck	125½	127	125½	127
Shat Ari	17¼	17¼	17	17
Sinclair Oil	26⅛	26¾	25½	25¾
Sloss Shef	35	35	34	34
So Pacific	77⅝	79⅞	77⅝	78¾
So Ry	21¾	23	21¾	22
So Ry pf	53½	53½	53⅜	53⅜
Studebaker	40½	42¼	40½	41⅞
Sup Steel	34	34	33	33
Tenn Cop	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Texas Co	129½	130⅜	121½	121½
Texas Pac	15	15	15	15
Third Ave	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Underwood	91	91	91	91
U B & P pf new	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
Union Pac	105½	107½	104⅞	105¾
Un Alloy St	35¾	35¾	35	35¼
United Fruit	112¼	112⅞	111	112⅞
Un Rys SF	4½	4½	4½	4½
Un Rys SF pf	12	12	12	12
U S C I P	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
U S Rubber	46	46½	45½	46¼
U S Rub pf	93	93	93	93
U S S & R	42¾	43	42	42
U S R & R pf	43⅝	43⅝	40⅝	43⅝
U S Steel	82	83½	79⅞	81⅜
U S Steel pf	103⅞	104½	102⅞	103⅞
Utah Copper	76½	77¼	75⅛	76
V-C Chem	30⅞	31	30⅝	30⅝
Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Wabash pf A	37½	38	37½	37½
Wabash pf B	18¾	19	18⅝	19
W Maryland	12	12	12	12
W Pacific	12½	12½	12	12
West Union	82	82	82	82
Westinghse	35⅛	35¾	34⅞	35¼
W & L E	8⅜	8⅜	8	8¼
White Motor	35	35	34⅜	34⅜
Willys-Over	17	17¾	17	17⅜
Wilson Co	42¾	43½	42¾	43½
Woolworth	100	100	100	100
Wlworth pf	114½	114½	114	114

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Aetna	7¾	7¾	7⅝
American Oil	17c	17c	17c
Bay State Gas	7c	7c	7c
Black Hawk	46c	46c	46c
Boston Ely	60c	60c	60c
Boston Montana	46c	40c	42c
Calumet Jerome	1 1/16	89c	95c
Carson Gold	94c	82c	83c
Champion	4c	4c	4c
Cons Cop Mines	6¼	6¼	6¼
Crystal Copper	52c	51c	51c
Denbigh	2⅝	2 3/16	2 5/16
Eastern S S	9½	9½	9½
First Natl Cop	2 5/16	1⅞	2
Gila	17¾	17	17½
Hercules	3¼	3¼	3¼
Homa Oil	87c	87c	87c
Inter Mtn	89c	87c	87c
Iron Cap	14½	14	14½
Jerome Verde	60c	60c	60c
Mexican Metals	26c	26c	26c
Midas	15c	15c	15c
Mojave Tungsten	26c	25c	26c
New Cornelia	14	14	14
New Era	78c	76c	78c
Nixon	1 3/16	1 3/16	1 3/16
Ohio Copper	75c	75c	75c
Palisade	22c	22c	22c
Porcupine Premier	7c	7c	7c
Ranier	48c	40c	43c
Rilla Mining Co	2c	2c	2c
Troy Arizona	13c	12c	12c
Victoria	2	1 1/16	2
Zinc	29c	28c	28c

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

New York	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Oct	27.20	27.35	27.15	27.34
Dec	29.98	30.35	29.98	30.32
Jan	29.20	29.45	29.15	29.40
March	29.00	29.23	28.95	29.17
May	28.82	29.03	28.67	28.93
July	28.55	28.75	28.40	28.70

Spoths 30.70, up 35 points.

LIVERPOOL, England — Spots opened quiet, prices higher. Sales 2000 bales; 13,000 receipts, all of which were American. Good middlings 22.84d; middlings 23.31d. Prices for futures, old contracts: Open Dec.-Jan. 21.02, Feb.-Mar. 20.83, Apr.-May 20.66, June-July 20.50. At 12:45 p. m. American middlings fair 23.52d; good middlings 22.84d; middlings 22.31d; low middlings 21.79d; good ordinary 20.79d; ordinary 20.27d.

NEW YORK TRACTIONS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A summary of street railways operations in the city of New York as reported to the Public Service Commission for September, 1917, shows operating income of $2,-906,378, an increase of $271,617, or 10.31 per cent. Operating revenue totaled $8,423,748, an increase of $1,-206,690, or 16.72 per cent.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1917	1916
Exchanges	$36,990,577	$81,336,976
Balances	6,225,348	8,633,249

The local Subtreasury shows a credit balance at the Boston Clearing House today of $45,930.

NEW LORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal Exchange prices are: Lead spot 6.50 bid; December-January 6.45@6.75. Spelter, East St. Louis, December, 7.50 bid; January, 7½@7¾; February, 7½@7¾.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:45 p. m.

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Ahmeek	75¼	76	75	75
Alaska	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Allouez	48½	48½	48½	48½
Am Ag Chem	90	91	90	90
Am Tel	101	101⅞	101	101¼
Am Woolen pf	88	88	87¼	87¼
Am Zinc	12	12	12	12
Ariz Com	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
At Glf & W I	91½	91½	90	90
Bost Elevated	30	30	28⅞	29
Cal & Ariz	60	60	59	59
Calumet	415	415	415	415
Copper Range	40	40	39½	39½
Cuban Pt Cem	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Daly West	2	2	2	2
Davis Daly	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
Edison	141	142	141	142
Isle Royale	20	20	20	20
Indiana	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Lake Copper	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
La Salle	2	2	2	2
Mass Gas	75	75	75	75
N E Tel	100	100	100	100
North Butte	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅜
NY, NH & H	28¼	28¼	28	28
Old Col R R	90½	90½	90½	90½
Old Dom	36	36	35½	36
Osceola	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Pond Cr Coal	17⅛	17⅛	17	17
Pullman	118	118	118	118
Sup & Boston	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
South Lake	82½c	82½c	82½c	82½c
Shannon	5¾	5¾	5½	5½
Swift & Co	116	118½	116	118
Tuolumne	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Utah Cons	10	10	9¾	9¾
Utah Metals	2¾	2¼	2¾	2¾
U S R S & M	42⅞	43	42½	42½
do pf	44½	44½	44⅛	44⅛
United Shoe	38⅞	39	38⅞	39
do pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
United Fruit	112¾	113	111	112
Ventura	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
Wolverine	32	32	32	32
W E St R	35	35	35	35

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	8	8¼
do ctfs	8	9
Big Ledge	1½	1⅝
Boston & Mont	41c	43c
Butte C & Z	6½	6¾
Butte Detroit	3/16	5/16
Caledonia	42	45
Calumet & Jer	13/16	1
Canada Cop	1¾	1⅞
Chev Motors	60	63
Cons Arizona	1½	1⅝
Con Copper	6¼	6½
Cosden & Co	6⅛	6¼
Cosden O & G	6⅛	6¼
Cornelia	13¾	14½
Curtiss	25	27
Dundee Ariz	⅝	⅞
First Nat Cop	1¾	2
Glenrock	7¼	7¾
Goldfield Cons	⅜	7/16
Hecla Mining	4⅝	4⅞
Howe Sound	4	4¼
Jerome Verde	9/16	⅝
Jumbo	12	12¼
Lake Torp Boat	3⅜	3⅝
Magma Cop	37¾	39
Marlin Arms	82	88
Max Munitions	¾	13/16
McKin Dar	57	61
Merritt	37¾	40
Met Petrol	7/16	9/16
Midwest	92	94
Midwest Refg	93	95
Nipissing	8⅛	8⅜
Peerless	9	12
Provincial	44	47
Red Rock Oil	¾	⅞
Sapulpa Ref	8⅜	8⅝
Sequoyah Oil	⅝	11/16
Sinclair Gulf	11	14
Smith Motor	⅞	1
Stewart Min	3/16	¼
Submarine Boat	12	12½
Success Min	11	13
Troy Arizona	15	20
United Motors	14¼	14¾
Un Verde Ext	33½	35½
U S Steam	4¾	5
Victoria	4	4¼
Wright Martin	6½	6¾

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn—				
Dec	1.24⅞	1.25	1.24⅝	1.24¾
Jan	1.21¾	1.22	1.21⅜	1.21⅝
May	1.19¾	1.19⅞	1.19⅛	1.19⅜
Oats—				
Dec	....	....	....	.75¾
Jan	.76¾	.76¾	.75¼	....
May	.73	.73	.71¾	.72⅛
Pork—				
Jan	46.25	46.35	45.70	45.70
May	....	....	....	45.60
Lard—				
Dec	....	....	....	24.50
Jan	....	24.30	24.00	24.00
May	....	24.25	24.05	24.12

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Corn—Affected chiefly by the predictions for low temperatures intimating a reduced farm movement, at least continued light receipts, the corn list advanced fractionally. There was not a large trade. Firmness in oats again contributed to the advance. Cash corn was firm. Sentiment is still mixed, but there is no aggressiveness on either side.

It is generally conceded that cash corn values have not declined as had been expected, but the prevailing maximum prices on futures militate against speculative buying, especially as the strength of cash corn is not attributed to lack of corn in the country. The Argentine advices were continued dryness over a large area. A peace report as to Turkey eased the market.

Oats—Strength was pronounced at the outset, and there were new high levels reached. Country offerings were meager, although there was selling at the advance for leading cash houses. Receipts were at a low ebb, and with the weather very cold, the outlook is not for an immediate substantial increase in the farm movement.

Confirmation of reports that the export buying during the past day or so has been liberal encouraged the bulls, but advices today were that foreign buyers were not inclined to follow the advances. Profit-taking and peace reports checked the upturn.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, Eng.—The Bank of England's minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

DIVIDENDS

The Maine Central road has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common stock.

The United Gas Improvement Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 15.

The Kanawha & Michigan road has declared a 1¼ per cent quarterly dividend, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 24.

The Barrett Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent each on the common and preferred stocks.

The New York State Realty Company has declared an annual dividend of 6 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 28.

The Detroit River Tunnel Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, pabale Jan. 15 on stock of record Jan. 8.

The Brookline (Mass.) Trust Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 11.

Wilson & Co. has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 24.

The Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable Jan. 2 on stock of record Dec. 28.

The Central Aquirre Sugar Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share, payable Jan. 2, to holders of record Dec. 20.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

S. S. Kresge Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Apsley Rubber Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The Merchants Dispatch & Transportation Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 24.

The Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Dec. 31 on stock of record Dec. 12.

The Electric Light & Power Company of Abington and Rickland has declared a semi-annual dividend of $4 per share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The El Paso Electric Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of $3 per share on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 14 to stockholders of record Dec. 24.

The Hupp Motor Car Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 on stock of record Dec. 20.

The Utah Power & Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 15.

The American Type Founders Companay has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common stock and 1¾ on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 on stock of record Jan. 10.

The directors of the Farr Alpaca Company have declared an extra dividend of 7 per cent; also the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, both payable Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 19.

The Mahoning Coal Railroad has declared $5 a share on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 8; 2½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Jan. 20.

The Hedley Gold Mining Company has declared a dividend of 50 cents a share or 5 per cent, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 22. This is equivalent to the 2 per cent regular quarterly and 3 per cent extra dividend paid last quarter.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent each on its preferred and common stocks, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 24. The same amounts were declared three months ago.

The Keystone Tire & Rubber Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra of 1-3 of 1 per cent on the preferred stock; also the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock. All the dividends are payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 22.

The Pilgrim Cotton Mills Corporation has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, and 1½ per cent on the common stock, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 22; also, an extra dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 20, to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Victor Talking Machine Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the preferred and 5 per cent on the common stock and an extra of 17 per cent on the common stock. The regular dividends are payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31. The extra dividend is payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 12.

The Phelps-Dodge Corporation has declared an extra dividend of $7.50 a share on its stock, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share, payable Dec. 28 to stock of record Dec. 18. Three months ago an extra dividend of $5.50 a share was disbursed. Of the $7.50 extra distribution $5 is a payment from reserves for depletion.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75 3-16, cables 4.76 7-16, 60-day bills nominally 4.71¼@½, and 90-days 4.69¼@½. Franc cables 5.71 7-16, checks 5.73⅝. Lire cables 8.40, checks 8.42. Swiss 4.32 and 4.34. Guilders 44 and 43½. Pesetas 24.23, checks 24.15. Rubles 13½ and 13¼.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Alaska cv B	32	32	32
Am For Sec 5s	91½	91½	91½
Am T&T col 4s	81½	81½	81½
Am T&T 5s	90	89½	89½
Anglo-French 5s	85¼	84⅞	85
Armour 4½s	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
Atch 4s	81⅛	81	81
B & O 4s	77	77	77
B R T 5s 18	93⅛	93	93
Cent Pac 1st 4s	69	79	79
Cerro de Pas 6s	102	102	102
CB&Q 4s	93⅛	92⅞	93
Chili Cop r pp	71	70½	70½
Chili Cop 7s	99	99	99
C & O cv 5s	73⅜	72¼	72¼
C & Gt W 4s	55½	55½	55½
City Bordeaux 6s	75	74½	74½
City Lyons 6s	75	74¼	74¼
City Marseilles 6s	75	74⅞	75
City Paris 6s	74½	73½	74¼
Dom Can 5s '26	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
French Rep 5½s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
Int MM 6s	8⅜	89	89
Int-Met 4½s	52	51½	51½
I R T fdg 5s	78⅜	77¾	77¾
Japan 4½s 2d GS.	75	75	75
Japan 4½s	90	90	90
Liberty 3½s	98.62	98.52	98.52
Liberty 2d 4s	97.48	97.33	97.40
Mo Pac gm 4s	53¼	52½	52½
N Y Cent 6s	88¼	88⅜	88½
Nor Pac 3s	58¾	58¾	58¾
Nor Pac 4s	82½	82	82
Pere Marq 5s	79	79	79
R I fdg 4s	60⅛	59⅞	60
Seaboard adj 5s	48	47¾	47¾
So Ry 4s	57¾	57½	57½
SL&SF in	41½	41	41
SL&SF A	54	53¾	53¾
Tex Co cv 6s	97	97	97
Third Av adj 5s	31	31	31
U P 4s	86	86	86
UKGtB 5s	96¾	96⅜	96½
UKGtB 5s '19	93¾	93½	93½
UKGtB 5s 21	89¾	89	89
UKGtBI 5½s '18 N	99¾	99¾	99¾
UKGtBI 5½s '19 N	95½	95	95⅜
U S Rubber 5s	75⅛	73¾	73¾
U S Rubber 6s	100	100	100
U S Steel 5s	97⅛	97	97

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s.	96½	97½	96½	97½
Coupon	96½	97½	96½	97½
Registered 3s,	99	99¾	99	99¾
Coupon	99	99¾	99	99¾
Reg'd 3s, '46.	84	..	84	..
Coupon	85	..	85	..
Registered 4s.	104	105¼	104	105¼
Coupon	104	105¼	104	105¼
Panama 2s, '36	96	..	96	..
Panama 2s, '38	96	..	96	..
Panama 3s, '61	80	..	80	..
Coupon	80	..	80	..

BALTIMORE & OHIO ROAD'S EARNINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Baltimore & Ohio road reports to the New York Stock Exchange for the six months ended June 30, 1917, as follows: Total operating revenue $61,170,348; net after taxes, $12,359,522; total net $15,-218,239; surplus after charges, $4,113-964; sinking and other reserve funds, $25,076; preferred dividends six months, $1,177,264; common dividends six months, $3,798,574; deficit, $886,-950.

Allowing for dividends on the preferred stock, the balance available for the $151,942,954 common stock was equal to $1.93 a share.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With primary conditions unsettled, but intrinsically strong, due to the fact that stocks are in firm hands, there was a feeling in the naval stores market Wednesday that a reaction would take place. The fact that exports from the primary markets have been so small of lot is a factor, however, and tends to keep the tone rather easy withal. The offering quotation for turpentine Wednesday was 49@49½ cents a gallon ex yard, with 50@51 cents a gal-quoted f. o. b. due to transportation conditions. The reduction in output this year is put forth as a bull factor, says the New York Commercial.

Rosins—While the undertone of the market seems to be somewhat firmer, dealers declare that prices are in the main nominally repeated. The approach of the holiday season and the usual time for making repairs, etc., may further reduce the volume of business. As is the case with turpentine, the export situation is offsetting such factors as shortage of naval stores timber, shortage of labor, etc.

These quotations are for graded rosins, per barrel, ex yard New York: Grades B, C $7.15 D $7.20, E $7.25, F $7.25, G $7.30, H $7.40, I $7.30 K $7.50, M $7.85, N $8.25, WG $8.50 WW $8.75.

Tar aand pitch—The heavy demand being experienced by naval stores factors for pitch from ship yards all over the country is making for a strong tone in this commodity and finest grades are very firm at $5.75@6, while other grades are held at $4.50@5. Kiln dried grades are offered at $14.50@15 per barrel, and retort, which is very scarce, is named at $15.50@16. Finest grades of pine pitch are quoted at $5@5.75 per barrel, while other grades of pine pitch are offered at $4.50@5 per barrel.

MEXICO CUSTOM RECEIPTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEVICO CITY, Mexico—During the month of November, 1917, the Mexican customs office at Veracruz collected from import and export duties the sum of 1,146,947.79 pesos.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Today: 1642 bbls and 2017 bxs apples, 3 bbls cranberries, 300 bxs grapefruit, 1050 carriers domestic grapes, 986 bxs oranges, 12,019 bu potatoes, 518 bbls sweet potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today: 1289 pkgs, last year 4388 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Wood basis: Patents, $10.40 @11.25; fancy jobbing, $12.20; straights, $10.25@10.60; clears, $10@10.60; rye flour, $9.70@10; rye meal, $8.

Corn—for shipment; new k. d. No. 3 yellow, $2.12; new k. d. No. 4 yellow $2.06; new k. d. yellow, $1.94.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 88c; No. 2 clipped white, 87c; No. 3 clipped white, 86½c; transit ship fancy, 40 lbs, 87½@88c; fancy 38 lbs, 87@87½c; regular 38 lbs, 86½@87c; regular 36 lbs, 86@86½c.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $45.75@46.25; mixed feed, $48@53; red dog, $62.50; oat hulls, $25@30; linseed meal, $59; gluten feed, $59; stock feed, $58.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal (per 100 lbs.)—Bag meal, $4.35@4.40; cracked corn, $4.40@4.45; oatmeal, rolled, $9.35; cut and ground, $10.75.

Hay—No. 1 grade, $26@27; No. 2 grade, $23; No. 3 grade, $18@19; stock hay, $15@17.

Straw—Rye, $17; oat, $13@14.

Beans (per 100 pounds)—New York and Michigan fancy pea beans, $14.25 @14.60, California small white, $14.25 @14.60; yellow eye, $14.25@14.60; red kidney, $14.75@15.25; Canada peas, $7.10@7.50; green peas, $10.50@11; lima beans, $14@14.50.

Onions—Connecticut Valley, $1.50@3 bag; California, $2.50@3.25; Spanish, $2.50@3.50.

Potatoes—$2.50@2.60 per 100 lbs. on track in Charlestown; sweet, $2.15 @2.25 bskt.

Eggs—Fancy hennery and nearby, 69@70c; eastern extras, 66@67c; western extras, 62@63c; western prime firsts, 57@58c; western firsts, 55@56c; storage extras, 35½@36c; storage firsts, 34½@35c.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 46@46½c; western creamery extras, 45½@46c; western firsts, 44@44½c; renovated, 40@40½c; ladles, 37@37½c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $2@4.25, Florida, $3@5; grapefruit, $2@4 bx; cranberries, $9@11 bbl., $3.25@3.75 per crt; pineapples, $5.50@7.50 crt.

Apples — Baldwins, fancy, $3.50@4.50; No. 1 $3@3.50; ungraded, $2.25@3; Snows, $2.50@3.50; odd varieties, $2@3; bu boxes, 75c@$1.50; western box apples, $1.50@2.50.

Sugar—American Refinery quotes granulated and fine as a basis at 8.15c a pound in 100-bbl lots.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 688 tubs 497 bxs 62,037 lbs butter, 67 bxs cheese, 950 cases eggs; 1916, 747 tubs 32,643 lbs butter, 230 bxs cheese, 1285 cases eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 324 packages butter, 1937 bxs cheese, 4032 cases eggs; 1916, 3437 packages butter, 1253 boxes cheese, 4555 cases eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS—Egg market unchanged; cases returned 45, cases included 46.

CHICAGO—Butter market firm; extras, 48; extra firsts, 46@47½; firsts, 40@45; seconds, 38@39; packing stock, 31½@33; recipts of butter 5485 pkgs. Egg market firm, firsts, 49; ordinary firsts, 42@46; miscellaneous, 42@49; dirties, 29@31; checks, 26; refrigerator, 35@35½; recipts of eggs 3696 cases.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES PROFITS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Steel Foundries Company will show close to 43 per cent on its $17,184,000 capital stock for the year ending Dec. 31, according to an estimate made in quarters well acquainted with the company's business. The figure given in the estimate as available for dividends was $7,370,000, which is more than twice the amount earned on the stock in 1916.

COTTON SEED MEAL PRICE AGREED UPON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—With the discontinuance of futures trading in cottonseed meal on the floor of the Memphis Merchants Exchange, announcement has been made that $46.50 a ton has been tentatively agreed upon as a basic price for cash transactions in this market. The posting of spot quotations has also been discontinued for the present.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver, 85⅝c., unchanged.

LONDON, England — Bar silver, 42⅞c. unchanged.

ODD LOTS
Write Dept. 16.
CHISHOLM & CHAPMAN
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBERS NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
12 N. BROADWAY. YONKERS, N.Y.
215 MONTAGUE ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.
777 BROAD STREET. NEWARK, N.J.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 74
A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1917.
JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LIQUIDATION IN STOCKS DRASTIC

Many Securities Decline to Lowest Prices in Many Years — Standard Issues Sell Off Easily —Railroads Severely Affected

Heavy liquidation which started during the late trading Tuesday, and which was resumed again Wednesday, carried a number of stocks to not only the lowest prices this year, but for many years previous. The disturbing feature of the recent drastic decline is the heavy liquidation which has taken place in what are generally considered gilt-edge investments.

American Telephone in Boston sold down to 100¼ the lowest price since 1907, when the low recorded was 88.

The rails have been particularly affected, selling being based on the apprehension that the Government will eventually take over and operate the lines during the war period. Norfolk & Western has been one of the very weak features in the last few days, reacting Wednesday to 95, a decline of 7½ points from the high mark last Monday. Canadian Pacific at 126⅛ is off 7⅝.

Following are the high prices reached by the more active issues last Monday, as compared with the low Wednesday, and the decline:

	High Mon.	Low Wed.	Dec.
American Can	34½	31⅝	3⅛
American Smelting	72¾	68½	4¼
American Telephone	104½	100¼	4¼
Anaconda	56¾	53¾	3
Baltimore & Ohio	48¾	45¾	3
Bethlehem Steel "B"	75¼	70½	4¾
Baldwin Locomotive	55⅛	51½	3⅝
Canadian Pacific	133¾	126⅛	7⅝
Central Leather	63	59⅛	3⅞
Crucible Steel	52¾	48¾	4
Lackawanna Steel	80¼	76½	3¾
Marine pfd	93½	88⅜	5⅛
Midvale	42⅞	41⅛	1¾
Norfolk & Western	102½	95	7½
Reading	69⅝	65⅛	4½
Republic Iron & Steel	75¼	71	4¼
Southern Pacific	81½	78½	3
Texas Company	136	131	5
Union Pacific	111¼	105½	5¾
United States Rubber	50¼	45	5¼
United States Steel	88⅛	83	5⅛
Utah Copper	78⅝	76¼	2⅜

AMERICAN WOOLEN'S UNFILLED ORDERS

As the American Woolen Company nears the end of the year, it is still maintaining its tremendous industrial stride. Month after month has recorded new high figures for business on hand, yet as the result of further big orders from all quarters, total unfilled orders have now reached a sum never before approached—$90,000,000.

In three months the big woolen company has increased its unfilled business by more than $30,000,000, the last fortnight alone witnessing $8,000,000.

A very considerable portion of this huge aggregate of contracts is for Government account, it goes without saying, as the company has placed its entire manufacturing equipment and organization at the disposal of the army and navy authorities. The total war work can be placed at around $50,000,000.

Statements that American Woolen, however, has been sidetracking its civilian trade on this account are beside the facts. Early last summer President Wood requested his customers to relinquish in whole or in part their claims for deliveries, in order to expedite government business, which has always come first. But naturally the Government has not been able to utilize the entire, varied capacity of some 50 mills, consequently the company has been operating as vigorously as ever on normal lines.

The fact of the matter is that American Woolen now has close to the largest unfilled orders for both civilian and government account on its books in its entire history.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	61	62
do pfd	79	...
Arlington Mills	109½	...
Bates	...	270
Boott Mills	...	80
Border City	...	98
Brookside Mills	150	...
Charlton Mills	115	...
Columbus Mfg Co	107	...
Dartmouth Mfg Co	205	215
Dwight	1050	...
Everett	118	...
Furr Alpaca	175	...
Flint Mills	...	160
Hamilton Mfg Co	...	85
Hamilton Woolen	...	90
King Philip Mills	...	150
Lancaster Mills	...	85
Lanett Cotton Mills	150	...
Lawrence Mfg Co	...	118
Lincoln	93	96
Lyman Mills	126	...
Manomet Mills	125	...
Mass Cotton Mills	124	126
Mass Mills in Ga	...	92
Merrimack	55	...
Nashawena	100	102
Nashua Mfg Co	750	...
Naumkeag	180	187½
Nonquitt	112	115
Pacific	127	132
Pepperell	...	187½
Sagamore Mfg Co	240	260
Salmon Falls	60	...
Sharp Mfg	...	82½
do pfd	100	104
Tremont & Suffolk	...	135
Union Cotton Mfg Co	...	240
Wamsutta	108½	...
West Point Mfg Co	172½	...

MISCELLANEOUS

	Bid	Asked
American Glue	177½	...
American Mfg Co	...	142½
do pfd	85	87½
Chapman Valve pfd	100	102
Draper Corp	...	115
Greenfield Tap & Dye	...	121
Heywood Bros & Wakefield	...	140
do pfd	93	97
Ludlow Mfg Associates	...	120
Plymouth Cordage	180	185
Saco-Lowell Shops	140	...
do pfd	...	97½

RUBBER FIRMS ARE PROSPEROUS

Remarkable Gains in Gross Sales and Net Profits for 1917—Figures of Leading Concerns

The year 1917 will go down in history as one of unparalleled prosperity among the rubber companies of the United States. The figures coming to hand all point to the remarkable gains in gross sales and net profits which practically every rubber company is enjoying. The so-called tire companies are showing larger percentages of gain than companies which like United States Rubber manufacture a complete line of rubber goods,—footwear, mechanical goods and tires.

The Goodyear figures for this year to Oct. 31 recording gross sales of $111,450,643, an increase of $47,500,244, or 74 per cent over the 1916 year, were perhaps the most remarkable statement of a rubber company that has ever appeared.

Two of the other big rubber companies, United States and Goodrich, have also enjoyed splendid expansions in sales this year.

When United States Rubber handled $126,759,129 of gross business in the 12 months to Dec. 31, 1916, it was hailed as a most significant achievement and it was. In 1917 its gross will probably cross $150,000,000 by a comfortable margin. Here is an increase of $24,000,000, a gain running at the rate of $2,000,000 a month.

Goodrich this year will also add nearly $20,000,000 of new gross if the expectations of its friends are realized. This company in the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, shipped $70,990,782 of goods to customers. This year its shipments are expected to reach $90,000,000, an increase of 27 per cent.

The gross overturn of the "Big Three" in their 1917 fiscal year will exceed $350,000,000 compared with $261,700,310 in the 1916 fiscal periods. This is an average gain of 34 per cent.

The figures are reproduced below:

	Gross earnings		Increase	p.c.
U. S. Rubber	$150,000,000		$24,000,000	20
Goodyear	111,450,643		47,500,244	74
Goodrich	90,000,000		19,000,000	27
Total	351,450,643		90,500,244	34

SUGAR CONTENT OF CANE HIGHER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to advices to the Republic of Cuba News Bureau, the first analysis of sucrose content of this year's Cuban cane crop bears out the prediction of a sugar content substantially higher than last year. The first shipment, of 2800 bags from central Palma, has arrived at Santiago de Cuba, and analysis shows a yield of 9.82 per cent, compared with a normal for central Palma at this time of year of 8.184 per cent.

Weather is continuing favorable for maturing the cane. Twenty-eight centrals are grinding, and conditions for the new crop are excellent, except in Santa Clara and Matanzas provinces, where later starts may be expected.

The first of Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation's centrals to start were the Jagueyal and Mercedes. The Lugareno has had its grinding capacity doubled since the last crop, by additions and improvements.

Arrivals at ports of new crop total 5236 tons, compared with 120 last year for the same period, indicating the haste being made in grinding and marketing. Centrals grinding to the number of 28, compare with nine at this time last year.

STEAMSHIP BOND OFFER POPULAR

The offering of Eastern Steamship Lines Incorporated income bonds to the Old Colony Trust Company, trustee, in response to its offer to purchase those bonds at 75 per cent of their par value, has been prompt and reached unexpectedly large proportions. To date $4,900,000 bonds have already been turned in, or more than was provided for in the original amount of $3,600,000 cash transferred under order of vote of the directors of the company to the sinking fund.

In view of the apparent general desire of bondholders to sell, the directors of the Eastern Company held a meeting Tuesday and authorized a transfer of a further sum of $375,000 from the general funds in the hands of the trustee to the sinking fund for the purpose of further purchases of these bonds, at the same price, that is, 75.

SUBMARINE BOAT IS SEEKING STEEL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Steel manufacturers have been asked for bids by the Submarine Boat Corporation for the fabricated steel which will be required for constructing the 7500-ton standardized steel vessels which were ordered about two weeks ago by the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Approximately 240,000 tons of steel will be required to fill the order, it is figured. Of this total about 171,000 tons will be plates and the remainder shapes.

FISHER BODY CONCERN'S REPORT

The Fisher Body Corporation and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended Oct. 31 these changes in earnings:

	Oct. 31	Increase
Total income	$1,033,814	$257,609
Interest charges	40,253	11,398
Surplus	*993,561	246,211

*Allowing for dividends on $5,000,000 preferred, the balance available for 200,000 shares of common stock is $4.53 a share, compared with $3.29 for the preceding quarter.

REAL ESTATE

The title to the Continental Hotel property at 25 to 31 Essex Street, corner of Hersey Place, has been transferred by the Norway Realty Company, Inc., to Anna M. Murphy, who reconveys to Benjamin Piscopo. The hotel is a 5-story brick structure, occupying 3204 square feet of land. The total assessment is $173,000 of which the land carries $153,900.

Benjamin Piscopo also takes title from the same grantors, to three 3-story octagon front brick dwellings situated at 32 to 36 Bickerstaff Street, Back Bay, adjoining purchaser's property on Norway Street. This estate carries an assessment of $21,700, and the 4790 square feet of land is valued at $8800 of the amount.

Papers have gone to record from Howard F. Butler to Olive B. Graves, buyer of the four-story swell front brick dwelling, situated 17 Ivy Street, together with a lot of land containing 2460 square feet, all assessed for $12,500, and $4500 of the amount applies on the land.

THE OLD AMERICAN HOUSE

The Old American House on Hanover Street, purchased some time ago from J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling, by Simon Vorenberg, has been transferred now to the American House Hotel Company of Massachusetts, with Allen C. Jones as manager, who, together with some of his former employees and old patrons, will refurnish and conduct the house upon the cooperative plan. It is expected to reopen this house about the first part of February, 1918. The property has a frontage on Hanover Street, Sudbury Street and Portland Street, and is valued at upward of $1,000,000.

WEST END TRANSACTIONS

Ethel Shapiro has sold one of her four story and basement brick houses on Chambers Street, opposite Allen Street, West End, to Rose D. Halpern. The property is assessed for $15,000 including $4800 valuation of the 1738 square feet of land.

BOUGHT IN DORCHESTER

Earl W. Johansson has bought the frame dwelling house at 120 Welles Avenue, corner of Melbourne Street, Dorchester, owned by the Julia A. Belyea estate. There is a land area of 3607 square feet valued at $700, included in the assessment of $6500.

WEST ROXBURY AND BRIGHTON

Title to a large amount of land at 24 Stimson Street, West Roxbury, changed hands today. Frederick Karcher sells to Margaret T. Hickey. There is a frame dwelling and stable, besides the 45,000 square feet of land, all taxed on $1900.

Ada M. Davis bought a frame dwelling from John F. McNamara, situated at 42 Waverly Street, Brighton, valued by the assessors at $1600, including $800 on the 7340 square feet of land.

PURCHASED IN NEWTON CENTER

O. B. Hall and A. H. Brooks, trustees of the C. C. Walworth estate, have sold to A. Polhemus, the estate at 18 Moreland Avenue, Newton Center, consisting of a single frame house and 13,963 square feet of land, the whole assessed for $6300, of which $3500 is on the house and $2800 on the land. Alvord Bros. were the brokers.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Midway St., 28-32, Ward 9; Boston Wharf Company; alter warehouse.

Wilcock St., 21; Mary Epstein, J. F. Krokyn; brick garage.

Hastings St., 36, rear, Ward 23; Henrietta Whittemore, Jas. G. Hutchinson; brick garage.

Franklin St., 120, Devonshire St., 170-200, and Federal St., 35-55, Ward 5; John Hancock Life Ins. Co.; alter offices.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 13

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—S. Kalker; U. S.
Chicago—H. A. Bollman of Selz Schwab & Co.; Essex.
Cincinnati—G. F. Schott of Schott Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
El Paso, Texas—W. H. Shelby; U. S.
Havana—Manuel Mallo of Fernandez Valdez & Co.; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—M. Iglesais and E. Menendez of B. Menendez & Co.; Essex.
Havana—R. Abadin of Abadin & Co; U. S.
Kansas City—R. P. Alderson of Ellet Kendall Shoe Co.; Avery.
Los Angeles—Edgar Larson of Muse Ferris & Walker; Tour.
Lynchburg—Dexter Otey of Geo. D. Witt Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg—G. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co., Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. and W. C. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co., Inc.; Tour.
Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Lenox.
New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Co.; Lenox.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Tour.
Philadelphia—G. F. Grieb of Grieb & Son; Essex.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
San Francisco—H. L. Marvin of Marvin Shoe Co.; Essex.
Toledo—C. M. Dederich of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; 173 Lincoln St.
Utica, N. Y.—F. E. Gauss of Bowne Gauss Shoe Co.; Tour.
Utica, N. Y.—H. D. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald; Tour.

LEATHER BUYERS

Allentown, Pa.—I. Greenberg of Greenberg Miller Co.
London, England—W. C. Everitt of John Morton & Sons; Tour.
London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd.; Room 55, 60 South St.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

STEEL BUYERS ARE CAUTIOUS

Uncertainty as to Price Outlook Is a Factor—Specifications for Government Steel Are Going to Mills at a Rapid Rate

The Washington conference between the Government and steel makers and the more serious turn in the railroad situation due to zero weather, have largely occupied the iron and steel trades, and business has been secondary, says the Iron Age.

Contrary to expectation the Washington meeting was called with no definite proposal on the part of the government representatives. There was no discussion of specific prices, but the situation was canvassed with reference to the latest data obtained from the manufacturers by the Federal Trade Commission, showing increased cost of production. The commission's findings will now be gone over with the manufacturers at Washington, Dec. 14, and later the War Industries Board will appoint a meeting with the Steel Committee before Jan. 1. Indications are that few if any changes will be made in the present price schedule, and that it will continue after Jan. 1.

The pendency of the Pomerene bill for full government control of the steel industry figures largely with the Government's representatives as a reason for not disturbing the market at this time, though a portion of the Federal Trade Commission still favors reductions in basic products.

With no authority which can give assurance of stable prices, consumers are cautious in buying. This is true particularly in lines of product in which the Government wants are not dominating. As to plates, shapes, bars and forging steel, the average buyer appreciates that contract deliveries are entirely subject to war priorities.

Specifications for government steel are going to the mills faster than had been counted on, and some classes of mills are more fully occupied on war account than seemed likely two months ago. Yet there are gaps due to lack of team work. For example, Canadian plants having contracts for American shells complain of the slowness with which orders for the steel are sent out from Washington to the makers here.

The pig iron market is working steadily toward a condition in which consumers without war orders will find it wellnigh impossible to secure iron. Philadelphia continues to lead in the volume of new buying. About 60,000 tons was brought there in the week, 30,000 tons being basic for delivery over the first half of 1918. For Pencoyd, Pa., and Worcester, Mass., steel works it is expected that basic iron will be brought from Alabama furnaces of the Steel Corporation.

Pittsburgh and Valley steel works, unable to buy pig iron to make up shortages, are using more scrap, but even so the steel ingot output is only 75 to 80 per cent of capacity, and the ingot output for the year is now estimated at 42,600,000 tons, compared with 4,400,000 tons last year.

Hundreds of thousands of tons of steel for Europe are held up at Atlantic ports and elsewhere by freight congestion. For Italy alone 82,000 tons is awaiting steamers at one port.

In wire products sales are being made to the manufacturing trade for delivery in the first quarter of the new year and considerable foreign demand is still coming up. One 27,000-keg contract for nails is being placed by a single eastern shipyard for new buildings.

Government orders for tin plate since since September have run up to 400,000 to 500,000 boxes, of which about half is for the allied governments. Practically all the tin plate output for the first half of 1918 is now under contract.

Upper lake shipping ports have sent down their last iron ore cargoes and the lake movement fo the season is now estimated at 62,300,000 to 62,400,000 tons, December yielding rather a smaller total than seemed probable after the extraordinary performance in November.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The United States Government has made another payment of $25,000,000 to Italy, bringing the total paid to that Government up to $320,000,000.

A shipment of 21,000 ounces of platinum has been received at a Pacific coast port from Russia. The value is more than $2,000,000, or a little more than $95 an ounce.

Clearances of vessels from the United States for foreign ports this year are at the rate of 51,046,500 tons, or practically the same as in the fiscal year 1916, which was 51,776,774 tons. This compares with only 49,198,546 in 1915, and 46,416,912 in 1912. The largest amount of tonnage cleared for foreign ports in any one year was 53,183,409 in 1914, so that the 1917 showing will be only 2½ per cent less than the record year. From 3,029,508 tons of shipping requisitioned by the Shipping Board, 275,575 tons has already been finished.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	780	810
Buckeye Pipe Line	80	84
Illinois Pipe	183	188
Indiana Pipe Line	80	83
Midwest	93½	95
Ohio Oil	285	288
Prairie Oil & Gas	385	395
Prairie Pipe	230	235
South Penn Oil	245	255
Standard Oil, California	207	221
Indiana	580	595
Kentucky, ex-div	310	330
New Jersey	488	495
New York	237	240
Union Tank Line	80	83

CANADIAN RAILWAY EFFICIENCY HIGH

OTTAWA, Ont. — Commenting on the statement from Washington that the United States railroads have curtailed passenger service by more than 20,000,0000 passenger train miles per annum, the Canadian Railway Association, a war-time body, composed of heads of the three main Canadian systems with advisory powers, asserts that Canadian railways can point to a reduction of more than 10,000,000 passenger miles per annum in Canada, which in view of the total mileage is a greater pro rata reduction.

The association says Canada is today getting the best and cheapest railway service in the western world; despite the car shortage created by abnormal balance of southbound over northbound traffic, notwithstanding war requirements, higher labor charges, necessity of importing coal for engines and lower efficiency of coal due to lower winter temperatures in Canada, there is a greater degree of efficiency reached in the operation of Canadian railways. The car shortage is being reduced day by day. The percentage of freight cars out of service for repairs in Canada is lower than on United States roads and the average cost to the Canadian traveler or shipper is less.

For the year ending June 13, 1916, the charge for moving an average ton of freight one mile in the United States was .716 of a cent. In Canada it was .653 of a cent. In the United States the average passenger mile cost the passenger 2.006 cents and in Canada it cost him 1.954 cents. At the same time Canadian railroads paid more for labor and charged less for their services than any other roads on this continent.

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW BANK CHARTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—During the five months ending Nov. 30 there were received 92 applications for charters for new national banks, with capital of $3,725,000, compared with 102 applications during the corresponding period in 1916, with a capital of $4,725,000.

In these five months, 74 charters were granted with capital of $5,560,000, compared with 54 charters granted during the corresponding period in 1916, with a capital of $3,225,000. In this period 57 national banks increased stock by $8,050,000.

Twenty-two national banks went into voluntary liquidation (exclusive of those consolidating with other national banks) during the five months since June 30, 1917, their aggregate capital being $1,795,000, compared with 29 liquidating during the similar period in 1916, with an aggregate capital of $2,020,000.

PULLMAN'S CASH POSITION STRONG

It is understood that the Pullman Company is today carrying one of the largest cash balances in its career of 44 years. In fact, the present cash balance of $12,000,000 is larger than in any other year with perhaps two exceptions. Incidentally this cash balance is equal to 10 per cent on the $120,000,000 stock, or more than an entire year's 8 per cent dividend.

From an operating standpoint Pullman was never in a better situation. The fiscal year ended July 31, and since that time gross income has been running $900,000 a month ahead of a year ago, an increase of approximately 20 per cent.

Pullman officials feel that even if its facilities are curtailed they will not lose in net earnings for the reason that "empties" either in sleepers or parlors cars will practically disappear.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP BOND PURCHASE

The action of Eastern Steamship directors in setting aside $375,000 to buy in additional income bonds at 75 means the cancellation of $500,000 more of these bonds. The $3,600,000 previously appropriated will cancel $4,800,000 of the bonds, so that the company is now in a fair way to clean up and cancel $5,300,000 of the income 5s. This would leave only $400,000 outstanding, an amount so small that the sale of even one additional boat would provide funds for their redemption.

In fact, it is not too optimistic to expect that the comparatively near future will see the Eastern Steamship with only its underlying bonds, amounting to about $2,500,000, and the preferred and common stocks outstanding.

SHIPPING NEWS

Receipts of fresh groundfish at South Boston today were: Schooners Sadie Nunan 7300 pounds, Elizabeth W. Nunan 16,400, Arabia 5000, W. M. Goodspeed 8000, Athena 5900, W. H. Moody 5700, Ethel B. Penny 6000, Little Elsie 2700, and Sylvesta 2500. Prices continue high, wholesale dealers quoting per hundredweight: Haddock $11@11.75, steak cod $14.75@16, market cod $9.50@11.75, pollock $7.50, large hake $12@13, small hake $8@10, and cusk $7.50@8.

Gill netters landed about 75,000 pounds fresh fish at Gloucester today. The Mabel Leavitt had 3500 flounders.

RAND GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England—The output of gold at the mines of the Rand in November was 722,839 fine ounces, valued at £3,070,426. In October the outturn was 751,290 fine ounces, valued at £3,191,279.

ROCK ISLAND'S BONDS BIG YIELD

Refunding Fours of 1934 Selling at Lowest Price in History and Netting About 8.35 Per Cent

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road's first and refunding 4s, 1934, are now selling at the lowest price in their history, although earnings are running comparatively high. The present market price is around 61½, to yield about 8.35 per cent. The following table shows the high and low price during the last 10 years:

Year—	High	Low	Year—	High	Low
1917	78	61	1911	90	87½
1916	79¾	63¾	1910	92	86
1915	71⅞	61	1909	94	89¾
1914	81	64¾	1908	92	83½
1913	89	70	1907	91¾	80
1912	86½	86½			

The operating income for the 10 months ended Oct. 31 was $12,556,837, and the year's interest for the entire amount of outstanding bonds requires $12,386,207, so that all operating income and other income for the balance of the year can be applied to stock. Indicated earnings for nine months, after fixed charges, show at the annual rate of 12.93 per cent on the preferred and 4.36 per cent on the common stock.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific first and refunding 4s are secured by a first mortgage on 793 miles, a second mortgage on 1069 miles; also secured by a collateral lien on 479 miles of road through pledge of securities aggregating $9,973,200; further secured by a deposit of securities aggregating $56,972,088 and 1280 miles of leasehold interests and trackage rights. These bonds are outstanding at the rate of about $18,000 per mile.

The issue was not disturbed in the recent reorganization, but continued to pay interest during the receivership. It was much strengthened by reorganization because the total funded debt was scaled down considerably and stockholders paid a large assessment of cash which helped make reorganization a success. The bonds are legal investments for life insurance companies under the laws of New York State, and large blocks are owned by the leading New York City life insurance companies.

CRUDE OIL PRICE MAY GO HIGHER

Doubt is expressed if recent advance in price of crude oil from $3.50 to $3.75 will increase to any great extent production in the old Pennsylvania field. The high price, however, is sure to result in wildcatting, especially in the spring, when the weather is more favorable for operations. There is a tendency among operators to expect the price to go still higher. One leading independent says the return on the investment is not large under $5 a barrel, because of the advance in the cost of drilling, materials and labor. He points out that tubing is three times as much as it was when oil was $2.50 and everything else is higher than ever before.

The recent advance did not result in a great deal of selling by producers, because of their belief that higher prices are ahead.

EFFICIENCY IN BAGGAGE HANDLING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Southern Pacific Roard reports that in 1916 over the Pacific system alone it handled 5,279,155 pieces of baggage. Of every conceivable kind of article, some loaded far beyond capacity and some in advanced stage of decomposition, the company lost only 30 pieces, or one in 176,000. Four thousand pieces were "traced," and in most cases it was found persons had left without checking, checked to incorrect destination, or had not presented check.

COTTON SEAT SOLD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Cotton Exchange seat of P. N. Kalbfleisch has been sold for $12,500, a decline of $2500 from the last previous sale.

COTTON MARKET UNDER PRESSURE

Influences in Texas Tend to Force Prices to Lower Level —Considerably More of the Staple Than Estimated Earlier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GALVESTON Tex. — Larger estimates of ginnings than had been expected, larger crop estimates than the trade had looked for, and an apparent growing disposition among the farmers to turn loose more of the cotton held by them, were the bearish features that characterized the cotton markets in Texas lately. There was also a growing belief among traders that President Wilson's message to Congress would urge a declaration of war on Austria-Hungary, which also was classed as a bearish development of considerable importance. Uncertainty as to what the President would recommend in the line of extension of price-fixing also produced an unsettled condition in the market in Texas and brought about caution in trading operations.

Under the influence of these factors there has been an unsettled undertone and prices have declined substantially. Trading also has been on a larger scale, but has lacked that firmness that has characterized trading earlier in the season. There has been a feeling of uneasiness and traders have been reluctant to place orders. The increased operations may be traced principally to sales of cotton by farmers and other spot holders.

Weather favorable to cotton picking has prevailed throughout the State for several weeks and reports indicate that practically all the cotton is now gathered. Some fields in the extreme western and northwestern sections of the State are still to be picked, but such cotton will not add much to the amount produced in this State this year.

Cotton fields in Texas are producing much more cotton than was at first estimated. This is usually the case with Texas cotton fields, as the top crop usually opens much better than early indications led crop experts to believe.

Cotton men in Galveston have received reports from private sources on ginnings up to Dec. 1, disclosing a much larger ginning than was expected. A total of 1,102,000 bales for the last period is indicated, which means ginnings of 9,662,000 bales for the season up to Dec. 1. This is considerably larger than was expected, and the excess over the estimate seems to have come from Texas. This excess is made up of cotton gathered from the top crop, which it had been believed would not yield any cotton worth gathering.

Reports from western Texas are to the effect that since the recent rains farmers are planting much wheat, and this leads to the belief that the cotton acreage next year will be much reduced. Many farmers are taking row drills and are now planting wheat in their cotton fields by drilling between the rows. This wheat is being planted mainly for pasturage, and little care is being exercised to see that it is so drilled that it could be harvested with reaper or header. The fact that is important to the cotton trade is that it is likely that the land now planted to wheat will not be prepared in the spring in time for planting of cotton, and that the greater the acreage of wheat planted now or later will mean a reduced cotton acreage.

NIPE BAY VOTES PROPERTY TRANSFER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The stockholders of the Nipe Bay Company at a special meeting in Jersey City ratified the proposal of the board of directors to turn over the property and assets of the company to the United Fruit Company in exchange for stock in the latter. At the annual meeting, which preceded the special session, the retiring directors were reelected.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BASEBALL HEADS ARE IN SESSION

American League Club Owners Continue Annual Meeting in Chicago — National League Magnates Start for the West

CHICAGO, Ill.—American League baseball club owners are to hold the second session of their annual meeting of 1917 in this city today and the questions of readjusting the player limit, shortening the spring training trips and other war measures will be taken up.

President B. B. Johnson was advised by A. G. Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission, that the club owners of the National League, who have been in session in New York, would start west this morning for a joint meeting with the American leaguers here on Friday.

Routine affairs, and a brief discussion of the player limit commanded the attention of the league on Wednesday. The owners reached an understanding in regard to a method for collecting the federal war tax on passes, but withheld announcement until the joint meeting Friday.

The 1917 pennant was awarded to the Chicago Club, and C. A. Comiskey, president of the championship White Sox, was reelected vice-president of the league. The new board of directors is composed of P. D. C. Ball, president of the St. Louis Club; F. J. Navin, president of the Detroit Club; B. S. Minor, of the Washington Club, and B. F. Shibe of Philadelphia.

President Johnson said after the meeting that the sentiment of the club owners strongly favored retention of the present player limit of 25 men and continuation of the usual spring training trips.

Opposition to reducing the player limit came from Col. J. J. Ruppert, one of the owners of the New York club, and President Comiskey of the Chicago club.

"I think we should continue as in the past," Colonel Ruppert said, "we couldn't possibly get along with 18 men. The lowest number, in my judgment, would be 21. The roster would give us seven pitchers, three catchers, six infielders and five outfielders.

President Comiskey opposed any reduction in playing schedules or player limit and opposed discussion of any panic which might come to baseball through thoughts of the war.

"The game has passed through other crises and will live through this one," Comiskey said. "I believe the public wants the game, and until it says otherwise it is up to us to proceed along the lines we have always followed."

Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington club, who is collecting funds for the "Bat and Ball" fund to provide American soldiers with baseball equipment, announced that he had forwarded a third shipment to Pershing's forces in France. The latst shipment is valued at $5000.

DR. RANNEY WILL COACH DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H.—Dr. A. J. Ranney, '93, will be baseball coach at Dartmouth College next spring. F. Low, '15, and F. M. Walker will be his assistants. The appointment of the head coach follows Dartmouth's policy of graduate coaching, as Dr. Ranney captained the Dartmouth nine in 1890, and was one of the best backstops in the game.

Low is an instructor of chemistry at Dartmouth. He played shortstop on the varsity in 1914. Walker is the present basketball coach, but will aid in the workouts of the squad.

SCHOOL ATHLETICS

Reading High School defeated Wellesley High School in the latter's gymnasium Wednesday evening at basketball, the winners displaying fine team play, and running up a score of 37 points to 21.

Candidates for the Lexington High School hockey team reported for the first practice of the season Wednesday afternoon. The school authorities plan to start the season with interclass games, and arrange plans for other contests later.

Coach T. J. Pendleton of the Natick High School basketball squad has more than 20 candidates hard at work for positions on the team. Captain Griffin and Murphy, forwards, and Burke, center, are the veterans around which the team is being formed.

Rindge Technical School football players have chosen M. J. Quigley, star end of this year's eleven, as captain of the 1918 baseball team. Captain Quigley is one of the best all-round football and baseball players ever brought out at the school.

Manager C. L. Lombard of the Boston Arena has agreed to the terms that the Interscholastic Hockey League have been holding out for, and will give the league teams 20 per cent of all the money received for the sale of tickets over the number of 100 for any of the school games.

Coach G. F. Sexton, who was so successful as football coach at Lynn English High School during the season just completed, has been appointed athletic director of the school, and he has arranged a track meet for the freshmen in the school gymnasium tomorrow evening, with the 25 and 300-yard runs, shot put, and running high jump open to athletes from the other classes.

IOWA STATE STAR MAY RUN AT B. A. A.

A. E. Hawthorn, Western Conference Cross-Country Champion, Anxious to Come East

There is a strong possibility of followers of eastern track and field athletics seeing the individual cross-country champion of the Western Conference for 1917 in action in Boston this winter. Capt. A. E. Hawthorn of the Iowa State College cross-country team was the winner of the championship last fall, covering the course in the excellent time of 26m. 48 3-5s. He and his college are anxious to have him engage in some eastern events this winter and if arrangements can be made, he will make the trip.

The Boston Athletic Association plans to hold its annual indoor meet in Mechanics Hall this winter as usual, and there will be the usual Hunter one-mile special and the three-mile scratch race, for either one of which Captain Hawthorn will be eligible. G. V. Brown, manager of the meet, stated today that he would be pleased to receive the entry of the Iowa state star for either of these events.

In past years the meet has drawn the entry of a number of star western runners and last winter J. I. Ray of the Illinois Athletic Club was the winner of the three-mile event in the record-breaking time of 14m. 33 3-5s.

COLUMBIA TRACK VETERANS FEW

Blue and White Appears Fairly Strong in Middle Distance Runs and Two Jumps Only

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia University enters on a winter sport campaign handicapped in nearly every instance. The track team has lost the services of some its best men, but can be said to be in the best condition of all the teams at the university. Although the team is not well balanced, it has good long and middle-distance runners in Shaw, Huelsenbeck, Staub, Shepard, Sarlin, Turner and Knox. The team is also strong in the high and broad jumps. Schulte, West and Houlahan are the men who have shown the best ability in this line.

The team is particularly lacking in sprinters. It is in this event that the absence of B. J. Wefers Jr., who has left college and gone to work, is most noticeable. Raimondo is another veteran whose services are needed, but who has left college and is working for the Government at Panama. The weights and pole vault are other events in which Columbia is weak.

This leaves two events in which Columbia may well expect to score in her meets. In Huelsenbeck and Turner, Columbia has two good distance men who are in prime form; both men being members of the cross-country squad. Turner developed into a good runner during the latter part of the cross-country season, beating out his captain in a number of meets.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Pitcher William James of the Boston National League Baseball Club when they won the world's championship in 1914, has written Manager Stallings of the team that he wants to report for spring training next year and that he is again in championship form.

The joint meeting of the American and National League club owners is to take place, although a day later than originally announced. The situation certainly demands such a conference and it is to be hoped that the owners will adopt measures of benefit to the game.

With Colonel Ruppert and C. A. Comiskey of the New York and Chicago American clubs and H. N. Hempstead and C. H. Weeghman of the same National League clubs opposed to a reduction in the player limit, it will take considerable evidence on the part of those in favor to bring about a reduction.

J. W. Heisman, coach of the Georgia School of Technology football eleven this fall, is said to be open to an engagement at some other college next fall as his contract expired this fall, and reports are that Georgia Tech will not offer him another one. Several eastern and western universities are said to be after his services.

James Clarkin, owner of the Hartford club of the Eastern League, wants that baseball circuit changed next year. He wants to have Jersey City and Providence put in the circuit in place of Portland and Lawrence. If the International League does not operate next summer, it would seem as if the Eastern might be able to do this.

Francis Ouimet of the Woodland Gold Club, present western amateur golf champion and former United States amateur and open champion, played in matches this summer and fall which brought about $1800 into the fund to purchase athletic equipment for the Camp Devens cantonment at Ayer, Mass. Ouimet is now in the national army.

Announcement was made in New York last night that the Giants are ready to trade C. L. Herzog, captain and second baseman. The New York club is after players and it is reported that Manager McGraw will trade for a good right-handed boxman. Boston appears to be the club most likely to secure the Giants' captain with Chicago and Cincinnati the other clubs after him.

BIG THREE MISSED IN EASTERN FIELD

Outside of Harvard, Yale and Princeton College Football Teams Furnished Some Very Interesting Contests This Year

Despite the fact that Harvard, Yale and Princeton did not carry out their schedules of 1917, on account of the United States being at war, college football in the eastern part of the United States was quite active and furnished some competition which followers of this popular fall sport fully enjoyed.

That the big three eastern universities above mentioned decided not to play formal football this fall should not cause any surprise. They were actuated by the highest motives and when it is recalled that every one of the regular players on the varsity elevens of 1916 had either graduated or gone into some war service and thus become ineligible for this fall, it is not to be wondered at that the authorities decided to cancel the sport.

Harvard had informal varsity football during the entire season and toward the end Yale and Princeton both had informal teams, but the schedules were very limited and not of real varsity caliber. The sport at these three universities this fall was carried on purely for sport's sake, and whether or not the three will be represented on the gridiron next fall will depend largely on the condition of the war.

With the exception of Harvard, Yale and Princeton, the larger eastern colleges had regular varsity elevens. Practically all of these teams were weakened by the absence of players who would, had they not gone into war work, have made their college team. Their places were filled by other players, and while the standard of play at every college in the East, as well as all over the United States, was not up to that of previous years, the eastern football enthusiast enjoyed the games greatly.

While past years have furnished many upsets in the course of a season, it is doubtful if any previous one could point to more than took place this year in the East. Every week furnished at least one upset and many of them were of the most surprising nature, probably the Tufts victory over Dartmouth, the Brown victory over Colgate, and the triangular mixup staged by the Harvard, Yale and Princeton freshmen. No doubt much of this was due to the fact that the coaches at the various colleges had to build up their teams from men new to varsity football, and while some of the upsets were undoubtedly very unsatisfactory to the followers of the defeated teams, they tended to increase interest in the sport in general.

With Harvard, Yale and Princeton out of the field, it is hardly possible to rate the eastern teams this fall. It would be possible, of course, to rate those that did play; but had the big ones met Harvard, Yale and Princeton, as in ordinary years, there is little doubt but the results would have greatly changed the standing that would have to be given to them based on the games they did play. Suffice it to say, that of the teams which played regular varsity football this fall, University of Pittsburgh, Annapolis Academy, Syracuse University, Rutgers College, Brown University, Williams College and the University of Pennsylvania must be rated as among the best that took the field in the East.

When it comes to picking an all-eastern college team, the same conditions prevail as is the case with placing the teams themselves, only to a greater degree. With such brilliant players as W. H. Wheeler, E. L. Casey and T. H. Enwright of Harvard; Capt. A. L. Gates, H. M. Baldridge and C. A. Comerford of Yale; Capt. M. O. Wilson and C. W. McGraw of Princeton; Capt. F. J. Dusossoit of Dartmouth, and many other stars from other colleges not playing the game on account of war duties, a team picked from those who played could hardly be regarded as of championship class.

While the college game was somewhat curtailed on account of the war, another class of game sprang up which furnished a lot of interesting competition. This consisted of the games played by the army and navy teams, made up from the soldiers and sailors of the United States. Many of these teams were made up of players who had made brilliant records in their college days, and while the service teams may not have played such brilliant football as some of the colleges, they furnished some thrilling competition and hard-fought battles. Two of the teams, the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard eleven and the Newport (R. I.) Naval Reserves were extremely powerful organizations.

The eastern season brought out one play which is pretty sure to result in a change in the rules before another season starts. The play in question happened in the Somerville (Mass.) High School-Medford (Mass.) High School game in the Suburban League. In order to cover his assignment on the receiving end of a forward pass, a Somerville player ran outside and then came back on to the field of play again, caught the pass and scored a touchdown. The referee declared the play illegal and as a result Medford won. The Somerville athletic director protested the decision on the ground that the rules do not mention such a play, but the decision was indorsed by the league officials. While it is true that this specific play may not be covered by the rules, there can hardly be any question about it being against the intent of the rules of the game and it is more than likely that a rule will be passed at the next regular meeting of the rules committee which will cover such a condition. In the Brown-Dartmouth game End Williams went outside in order to dodge an interferer in going down under a punt. If the real good of the game is considered, the rules committee should certainly pass a rule which will prevent any player going outside and returning to the field of play until at least one down has been declared by the referee.

TWO MATCHES IN CLASS A TOURNEY

Harvard Club Plays Princeton-Squash, While Crescent Athletic Opens at Columbia

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two matches are scheduled to take place in this city this afternoon in the opening events of the Class A Metropolitan Interclub Squash Tennis Series of 1917-18. Harvard Club will meet Princeton-Squash and the Crescent Athletic Club will play the Columbia Club on the latter's courts.

Harvard Club representatives outplayed Columbia Club men in the second team match of the class B tournament Wednesday afternoon. They won four out of five matches. The matches, played on the Harvard Club courts, were keenly contested.

A. E. Ells scored a hollow victory in the opening match. His strokes were too evasive for R. L. Strebeigh of the Columbia Club team, and the Crimson representative won by 15—5, 15—2.

Harvard annexed the second match when A. H. Lockett beat A. L. Scott, 15—12, 15—5.

Columbia's lone victory came in the third match when D. McClave defeated J. W. Lee, 15—11, 15—10.

The next two matches went to Harvard men in hard struggles. H. R. Kunhardt won from A. B. Geadle, 15—7, 15—10, and A. O. Hoyt took the honors of a three-game match at 15—8, 4—15 and 15—8. The summaries:

A. E. Ells, Harvard, defeated R. S. Strebeigh, Columbia, 15—5, 15—2.
A. H. Lockett, Harvard, defeated A. S. Scott, Columbia, 15—12, 15—5.
D. McClave, Columbia, defeated J. W. Lee, Harvard, 15—11, 15—10.
H. R. Kunhardt, Harvard, defeated A. B. Geadle, Columbia, 15—7, 15—10.
A. O. Hoyt, Harvard, defeated S. W. Chambers, Columbia, 15—8, 4—15, 15—8.

BOSTON ARENA TO HAVE FINE SEVEN

Forty Candidates Working Out Under Captain Synnott for Positions on the Hockey Team

From the present outlook, the hockey seven that will represent the Boston Arena this winter will be a strong one, and it is expected that it will be more evenly balanced than the team that carried the Arena colors a year ago. Capt. Frank Synnott, a Canadian, is expected to be the star of the team and team play will be built up around him. Forty candidates were at work at the Arena Wednesday evening under the direction of Captain Synnott.

Robert Paisley, former Melrose High School athlete, and wing player on the Dartmouth College hockey squad last season, will play center for the Arena this year. Percy Wanamaker, Melrose High School and Phillips Andover Academy player, will play in the forward line. Wanamaker recently returned from service in France. James Prendergast, left wing for the Boston Hockey Club a year ago, is another candidate. Willard Rice, substitute on the Harvard team a year ago, is another forward candidate.

B. Nowell, former Melrose High School and Dean Academy player will play coverpoint. The contest for goal position is between Alphonse La Croix of Newton High School and Storey of English High School. Both boys have all-scholastic rating and undoubtedly will star in club hockey.

The team probably will open its season Dec. 25 with one of the service teams. Coach Watson of the Harvard Radio team is anxious for an early start, and the Arena boys are ready to play him.

The Arena team will be under the absolute control of Captain Synnott. Among the candidates who have reported are Joseph Shaughnessey, Nowell, Storey, Chester Arthur, Eldon Arthur, A. Marshall, Walter Carey, Henry Collings, Henry Walden, William Buchanan, Nathan Bliss, William Healey, Nelson O'Brien, James Laird, Myra, Willard Rice, Perrin Young, Doyle, Scott, Charles Seewald, Robert Paisley, and Percy Wanamaker.

TUFTS ELECTS 1918 FOOTBALL CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass.—At a dinner to the football team, given by the "Tower Cross" society of Tufts College, E. J. McNamara '19 of Clinton, Mass., was elected captain of the 1918 football squad, the election being announced to the approving crowd of students who attended the feast, by the football team cheering his name in an anteroom of Goddard Gymnasium, where the dinner was held.

Captain McNamara has played a fast and reliable game at fullback during the past season, and while in point of seniority he has not played as long as Halfback Mitchell, or End Lincoln, both of these men, on account of the draft, are uncertain of continuing at the college, and it is understood they desired to be left out of the election.

CLUB OWNERS ON TRIP TO CHICAGO

National League Heads Will Hold Joint Meeting With American League Leaders on Baseball Questions Tomorrow

NEW YORK, N. Y.—National League club owners are scheduled to leave this city today for Chicago, where they are to take part in a joint meeting with the American League club owners tomorrow in an effort to arrange certain questions which are to govern baseball next summer and meet the changed conditions due to the United States being at war.

Most of the business which occupied the club owners up to adjournment at a late hour Wednesday night was of a routine order. The length of next season's playing schedule and the possible reduction of the player limit were informally discussed, but no action was taken on either. Both were unanimously deferred until the National League representatives can get to Chicago for the joint conference with the American League club owners.

The constitution was amended so there can be no dispute in future, as was claimed in the recent McGraw case, as to there being no appeal to the board of directors from the findings of the league president in imposing a heavy fine for improper conduct on or off the field. An appeal may be taken, however, if a player be suspended for the period of more than 10 days.

There was an attempt to change the rule so that waivers might be withdrawn, but it was agreed that the present waiver rule is the best ever adopted, and it will remain intact.

The league went unanimously on record in favor of the creation of a new plan of dividing the players' portion of the world series receipts. Based on the returns of the five series prior to 1917, it provides that players on clubs finishing as far down as seventh place shall receive a share. The idea of the league is that this plan will prove an incentive to greater effort in playing by second division teams toward the end of each season. It was computed that under it each player on the winning club would receive about $2500, and the losing players in the series about $1800 each.

The league will set aside one day at each ball park during the season on which 25 per cent of the gate receipts will be donated to the Clark Griffith bat and ball fund, which has furnished $32,000 worth of baseball paraphernalia to enlisted men in the last six months. It is estimated that $60,000 each year will suffice for this purpose.

SUBURBAN DATES ARE ANNOUNCED

Baseball and Football Schedules for 1918 Season Completed—Somerville Included in Lists

The Suburban League baseball and football schedules for the 1918 season have been completed and made public, and a lot of interest is being taken by followers of the schoolboy teams in the arrangement of the games. Somerville High School is included in both lists, so that it can be taken for granted that Somerville will support a baseball nine this coming spring. Somerville took a vote at the start of the present season to drop all athletics, but a later vote gave the Somerville boys the right to form teams.

The schedules given out will stand except in the case of some members of the league dropping out, which is very unlikely. A three-game series will be played between each of the league baseball teams. The baseball games will start April 19 and will continue through June 17. The schedules follow:

BASEBALL, 1918

April 19—Melrose at Malden; Somerville at Rindge; Everett at Medford. April 20—Medford at Somerville; Melrose at Rindge; Malden at Everett. April 27—Rindge at Medford; Everett at Melrose; Malden at Somerville.

May 4—Somerville at Everett; Rindge at Malden; Medford at Melrose. May 8—Malden at Medford; Somerville at Melrose; Everett at Rindge. May 11—Malden at Melrose; Rindge at Somerville; Everett at Medford. May 18—Medford at Rindge; Melrose at Everett; Somerville at Malden. May 22—Everett at Somerville; Malden at Rindge; Melrose at Medford. May 25—Medford at Malden; Melrose at Somerville; Rindge at Everett. May 30—Everett at Malden; Somerville at Medford; Rindge at Melrose.

June 1—Melrose at Malden; Somerville at Rindge; Medford at Everett. June 8—Melrose at Somerville; Malden at Medford; Everett at Rindge. June 12—Rindge at Medford; Everett at Melrose; Malden at Somerville. June 15—Malden at Everett; Medford at Somerville; Melrose at Rindge. June 17—Somerville at Everett; Rindge at Malden; Medford at Melrose.

FOOTBALL, 1918

Oct. 12—Melrose at Malden; Medford at Rindge. Oct. 26—Melrose at Everett; Malden at Rindge.

Nov. 2—Melrose at Medford; Everett at Rindge. Nov. 9—Everett at Malden; Somerville at Medford; Melrose at Rindge. Nov. 16—Malden at Somerville; Everett at Medford. Nov. 23—Somerville at Everett. Nov. 28—Rindge at Somerville; Medford at Malden.

NEW YORK AFTER PRATT

CHICAGO, Ill.—There is a possibility that D. B. Pratt, second baseman for the St. Louis Americans, may be traded to New York before the end of the week. Colonel Ruppert of the New York Americans said Wednesday evening that he was prepared to offer cash or players for him. Pratt is known to be anxious to play elsewhere.

LAFAYETTE WILL KEEP ATHLETICS

College Administration in Favor of Continuation of Intercollegiate Competition This Winter

EASTON, Pa.—Unless something comes up to place a prohibitive ban on athletics, Lafayette College will continue to take part in intercollegiate competition. The college administration is strongly in favor of intercollegiate contests, and the only thing which will cause their abandonment is a desire to abolish them on the part of the students, or the absolute inability to continue them because of the lack of funds.

Captain Anderson of the basketball team is coaching the five this year and thus avoiding the expense of a professional coach. Anderson is one of the best basketball players who has ever represented Lafayette. He is full of enthusiasm for the game, is popular with the players, and there is every reason to believe that he will be able to produce a good team this year. The five is practicing daily in a cage provided in the old chapel building in South College.

Lafayette has awarded the "L" to the three most proficient runners on the cross-country team: W. E. Russell of Dorchester, Mass.; W. A. Groves of Germantown, and J. R. Sampson of Philadelphia. W. A. Groves has been elected captain of the cross-country team for next year. The awarding of the varsity insignia to a member of the cross-country team is an exceptional honor and was in recognition of the fine showing made by these three men in competition this fall.

F. L. KRAMER DEFEATS CHAMPION SPENCER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. L. Kramer, for 16 years professional bicycle sprint champion of the United States, and who lost the title last fall to Arthur Spencer of Toronto, showed that he is still one of the greatest sprint riders of the world Wednesday evening, when he defeated the present champion and Alfred Goulett, one of the winners of the six-day race here last week, in a series of sprints at Madison Square Garden.

Kramer met Spencer in the final heat and both outrode and outjockeyed the champion, winning by about five yards, the time being 2m. 56 3-5s. Kramer's way to the final heat proved little more than a good workout. He allowed Francesco Verri of Italy to alternate for several laps, but at the halfway point the veteran took the lead and remained there. Kramer won by a wheel's length, the time being 3m. 2 1-5s.

Vicent Maddona of Italy again proved himself an exceptionally good man behind the motor, defeating George Wiley, the former champion. In the decisive heat of five miles, Maddona lapped his man, the distance being ridden in 8m. 36 3-5s.

WESLEYAN CAPTAIN RESIGNS

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Capt. L. I. Pitt of the Wesleyan University basketball team has handed in his resignation to the Alumni Athletic Council. He will be unable to play the remainder of the season. He was considered the best player in college, and has been on the varsity for the past two seasons.

C. R. BLACK MADE ENSIGN

NEWPORT, R. I.—Among those who have passed their examination for commissions as ensigns in the naval reserve force of the second naval district are Boatswain's Mate C. R. Black, captain of the naval reserve football team, and formerly captain of the Yale football eleven.

PITCHER ALLEN QUITS GAME

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Frank Allen, the Boston National pitcher is going to quit baseball and is going to farm. In a letter received by a friend from Allen at his home in Newbern, Ala., the Boston pitcher stated that he will retire from baseball and remain on the farm.

THREE VETERANS FOR BASKETBALL

State University of Iowa Expects to Be Represented by Strong Varsity Five in the Western Conference Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

IOWA CITY, Ia.—Basketball practice at the State University of Iowa is now going on here. Some 75 men signified their intention of trying out for the indoor sport, and, with the new candidates and the remnants of last year's team, Iowa appears likely to have one of its best teams in history.

Three of last year's quintet remain and with several of last year's substitutes a winning team seems highly probable. Capt. T. K. von Lackum '17 may not be able to play the first part of the season with his team. His floor work is regarded as excellent and will be missed if he is unable to perform.

The forward positions remain intact with A. P. Jenkins '18 and C. R. Berrien '19 holding them down. Both men were regulars last year and this year are expected to form the greater part of the team. The center position will possibly be taken care of by A. G. Pyles, center, and captain of last years' freshman team. Arthur Hausler '18, captain of the cross-country team, is expected to take care of the other guard position. He played as a substitute guard last season. He is fast on his feet and covers the floor well and may possibly develop into a valuable man.

When asked relative to the basketball situation Coach Maury Kent remarked. "We shall have one of the best teams in our history if nothing happens to prevent the men from playing."

YALE WRESTLERS IN THEIR NOVICE MEET

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale University novice wrestling meet which was to have been held Tuesday will take place today. Coach Winters has been on the main floor of the gymnasium every day this week instructing the men, and some are showing much promise.

Season tickets for the swimming meets have been placed on sale. To insure the entry of the Yale varsity into the intercollegiate league, the swimming must be made self-supporting. The management is spending a large sum of money this season on swimming, and must get that money back from the undergraduates. Unless there is support there can be no competitions.

CRAIG BIDDLE NOW IN ARMY SERVICE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Craig Biddle, millionaire sportsman, became a first-class private in the United States Army Wednesday, and is now on his way to San Antonio, where there is an extensive aviation training camp.

Mr. Biddle tried for an officer's commission at the Ft. Niagara training camp last summer, but failed to pass the final examination.

PITCHER PFEFFER ENLISTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—C. H. Ebbets, president of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club received a telegram from Pitcher E. J. Pfeffer, Wednesday, stating that he had enlisted for army service and would report for duty Jan. 1. Ebbets immediately forwarded a reply congratulating Pfeffer on his action and wishing him success in the service.

BROWN ELECTS WATSON

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—T. C. Watson, '19, was elected manager of the Brown University football team for 1918 at a meeting of the athletic board Wednesday afternoon.

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SIGNOR ORLANDO TO SIGNOR GIOLITTI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—After his assumption of the premiership Signor Orlando sent a telegram to Signor Giolitti, saying that on taking the post of leader of the Government, in an hour of danger for the country, he sent Signor Giolitti a greeting which was not only an expression of their old affectionate friendship but contained an even loftier thought, that of the need for unity among all Italians at a time when their country was invaded, so that there might be a truce and unity among all parties, a sacred union formed, until the enemy was driven back.

In his reply Signor Giolitti said that Signor Orlando was assuming the leadership at a moment when all Italians felt the need of supporting the Government, and affirmed his own firm faith in the country's destinies. The Corriere della Sera states that Signor Orlando has telegraphed to all the other former premiers, as well as to Signor Giolitti and adds that the paper in which the telegrams appeared stated that Signor Giolitti's telegram was not a reply, but that it preceded the other so that the two telegrams had crossed. So much the better, says the Corriere, adding an expression of its hope that all the other replies will be published for the country needs faith in the loyal and active unity of those who represent the different groups.

Every word which shows that the period of discord and hesitation is over will help to sustain the combatants and to disappoint the enemy. Signor Giolitti's telegram declares that "all Italians feel it their duty to support the Government" and his own "firm faith in the destinies of the country." It does not therefore wish to suppose, says the Corriere, that this support can be limited, on his part, to good wishes to the Government in its arduous task, or to asking his friends among the deputies not to make difficulties for Signor Orlando. Since it is their duty to avoid all allusion to the past, and to believe that a beneficent transformation of their political life and consequently of their conception of civic duty with regard to the war can only come through the discipline of confidence toward every promise of action, they await, and desire Signor Giolitti's support of the Government, or better still his participation in the active consolidation of national resistance. There are sad memories to be blotted out in Turin, and Signor Giolitti might make such an effort that, from the very cradle of the Risorgimento the enemy might receive a solemn announcement that the moral offensive had failed. So Signor Giolitti could go to the coming meeting of the Chamber which was anxiously awaited by the country.

The Idea Nazionale says that it abstains deliberately from any comment on the text of the two telegrams published in the Stampa and on the fact that they were given to the public through the Turin newspaper which published them more as an individual political action of its own than as a matter of public duty. It would only repeat that, as it said the other day, there was no time to be lost in talking about unity. When a thing was there, there was no need to go on declaring that it existed. If unity existed, as it did among all good Italians, there was no time to be lost in making it practical. The article goes on to emphasize the necessity for making this unity a reality and not a mere semblance of unity, beneath which the same situation existed which had produced the present terrible national misfortune. A notice, said to be official, has been published by a press agency, stating that the telegram sent by Signor Orlando to Signor Giolitti was exactly similar to those sent by him to SS. Boselli, Salandra and Luzzati.

FREIGHT EMBARGO TO CLEAR TRACKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A voluntary freight embargo of 48 hours has been declared by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, effective from Tuesday midnight. The embargo order was approved and given legal force by an order of the state corporation committee.

The action was taken through cooperation of "Frisco" officials and state authorities to relieve the government congestion of freight on lines of the "Frisco" in Oklahoma and at other points, which has crowded its tracks and terminals for several weeks.

No carload shipments, except coal, live stock, and perishables, will be accepted by the "Frisco" until Friday morning. The embargo order applies to interstate as well as intrastate traffic.

CONCRETE VESSELS FOR SHIPPING BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Shipping Board has announced the acceptance of a Boston concern's proposal for building concrete ships of 3500 tons. The firm is to build one vessel on approval, and if the ship is accepted, will construct 19 more of the same type.

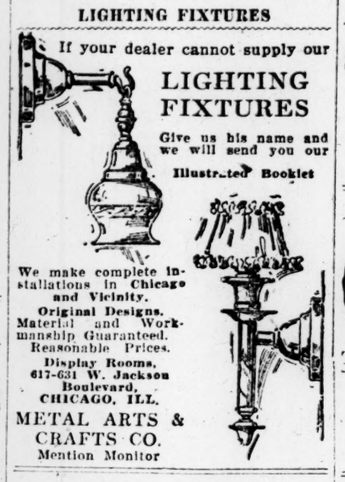
Construction of a concrete steamship also will be begun soon by the Shipping Board and the United States Bureau of Standards.

FOGG ART MUSEUM LECTURE

Joseph Pennell, artist, illustrator and author, will speak at Harvard today in the Fogg Art Museum on "The Wonder of War Work." Mr. Pennell has done much war illustrating and has been honored both in Europe and America for his achievements.

MISCELLANEOUS

LIGHTING FIXTURES



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EDUCATIONAL

AMERICAN SCHOOL SYSTEM DESCRIBED

Dr. Page Gives Inaugural Address at Session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—The inaugural address of the session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution has on this occasion been delivered by Dr. Walter H. Page. As the president (Lord Rosebery) reminded his hearers, the Philosophical Institution had almost established as a birthright the claim to be addressed by the American Ambassador: "We have had Lowell, we have had Phelps, we have had Bayard, we have had Choate, we have had Whitelaw Reid—a series of noble and sympathetic names." The president also recalled the names of some of his predecessors in office, Macauley, Carlyle, Gladstone and Professor Wilson, and poured out scorn on those persons who had been hinting that the Philosophical Institution had had its day and might come to an end. Probably, said Lord Rosebery, in some other great city in Scotland the moment they saw there was a vacancy for such an institution, they would at once set up one, and poor Edinburgh would sit with its potsherd in a corner lamenting that it ever allowed its great institution with its historic prestige to vanish.

Dr. Page, in his address, observed at the outset that the United States owed much to Scotland for its strong educational impulse—an impulse that in recent decades had caused a great constructive movement in American life. The old Scottish idea that every man was entitled to have his intellectual life quickened, and that other old Scottish idea that any true education was a process of building character as well as of imparting information—these eternal and fundamental truths which underlay the educational structure alike of Scotland and of the United States made them akin quite as much as the Scottish blood that flowed in so large a part of the best population of the Republic. They could select any group they liked of American men and women who had achieved something worth while, and if they investigated their descent they were likely to find many a Scottish grandmother in the background. The Scottish people were not "colonists"; they were something better than colonists. They did not settle in permanent groups in the new lands to which they went, but they permeated the population with their character and characteristics, and thus made conquest of the whole mass about them. They ceased in time to be pure Scottish, but they kept their best Scottish traits.

Educational work had during the past two or three decades in America attracted a larger proportion of men and women of the highest character and most unselfish devotion to high aims than other callings, and this in spite of the fact that in America, as in every other country, the profession was shamelessly underpaid. They had come into educational work because its high ideal of service was a form of constructive statesmanship.

A few decades ago the university consisted chiefly of a classical school—the type of school that had its origin almost or quite in medieval times, and that, having tarried for centuries on this island, naturally made its way to the New World. But it became so fixed as one of the foundations of civilization that it took them three centuries completely to change it. The nucleus of its faculty were the professor of Latin, the professor of Greek and the professor of pure mathematics. This mill had so ground its human grist for centuries in all countries that it would never be forgotten. This classical and mathematical university was the crown of the whole school system of the State. Every lower school led up to it. Then the discovery was somehow made at last that these schools and this university touched the real lives of the fewest possible children of the Commonwealth, and as a rule touched them quite unnaturally.

Reviewing the course of educational reconstruction in America, he traced its development in a mainly rural State, and pointed out that the free-school system, having provided for the training of all the children of the Commonwealth from their infancy till they had finished their university course, and having thus taught several generations of classical scholars and farmers and engineers and men and women who followed all sorts of other callings and trades, the discovery was made that it still did nothing for the adult population which had not been so trained. Classes were formed for grown men and women, the most popular of which were, of course, in some of the branches of agriculture. The discovery was then made that earnest grown men and women learned and digested in six weeks quite as much as youth had been in the habit of learning and digesting in half as many years. A large part of the adult population of the State also came directly under the influence of the university; and the odd thing was, that not only grown farmers and their wives came, but the story was told to him of men and women past 50 and even 60, who were newly come into an intellectual life by the study of the classics. Even a few grandfathers who had known no Greek learned to read the Greek tragedians—with the same result, of course, that they made much more rapid progress than their grandsons. At the same time farmers learned to grow maize and wheat and barley, not for the ordinary market, where ordinary agricultural products fetch their ordinary price, but they grew these grains for the seed market. In usual times a bushel of wheat or maize, sold for food, fetched 3 shillings a bushel or less. Grown good enough for seed, they fetched almost or quite £1 per bushel. Meantime, the young scholar in the classics won his way to the American School of Archaeology in Rome, or the young scholar in English literature or in English history might be found in the Bodleian Library at Oxford or in the British Museum from these rural universities in mid-America. It was from one of them that Mr. Wallace came to London and made the discoveries about Shakespeare's life and work that now had a place in every life of the poet.

The free schools, primary schools, high schools, teachers' training schools, all followed a similar process of development as the university. They broadened their courses and especially their sympathies. Still a very large part of the population of the State was yet untouched by the schools, especially by the university. Even when the time came when 20,000 students might be in residence at once, the whole population of 2,500,000 would not be directly helped. How could still more be reached?

To accomplish this result another faculty was created at the university, known as the extension faculty. This, like the first, embraced the several departments of liberal arts, mechanic arts, agriculture, engineering, etc., just as the resident faculty did. But its field of work was not with students who were in residence, but with persons who wished to pursue higher learning at their homes in all parts of the State. This extension university was an addition to the resident university. For example, in a given community one or two hundred miles away a group might wish to study English history. They informed the dean of the extension faculty of their desire. He sent one or more teachers of history to the town. These teachers met the group, ascertained their aims and purposes, counseled them in regard to their general plan, and then syllabi were prepared outlining the course of reading to be pursued, quite as if the students were in residence. Books for study and reference were supplied from the university library, which thus became a traveling library, at the service of all the people. In due time examinations were held, and the results of this course of home study, with its examination, were regularly counted toward university degrees. Not infrequently after a period of study at home students, many of them adults, found it practicable to go to the university and complete their course in residence.

Manufacturers, too, cooperated with the university in securing special instruction for their employees. A considerable group of instructors spent much of their time in the manufacturing towns giving this type of instruction. The extension work of the Department of Agriculture had embraced practically the whole state. Men and women and boys and girls were taught at home. Groups of them went up to the university for short courses varying from three weeks to 12 weeks. The authorities of the university had carried its activities to every part of the Commonwealth, so that the people had come to believe that their university was not merely a place where a limited number of pupils might go to receive the benefit of higher learning, but that it was the organizing center for the intellectual, industrial and commercial activities of the whole State. It belonged to everybody and served everybody.

The university aided the legislature in the drafting of laws. It had organized at the state capital a legislative reference library, with a group of instructors in government always present during the annual session of the legislature. To this interest of the university in the life and activities of the people of the whole State might no doubt be traced the fact that from its halls had come the foremost geologist of America, one of the best books on the conservation of natural resources, the most satisfactory laws for the regulation of railroads and other public service corporations, and the man who was one of the highest recognized authorities in the United States on the problems of labor. This remarkable institution was thus linked up with all the affairs of the Commonwealth, until one thought of the State itself as a university. Whether it was done well or done ill, so far as he knew this system was a new thing in the world in this—that it aimed literally to reach every dweller in the Commonwealth on the same conditions. Education ceased to be regarded as a privilege, or as a charity. It was a right. Under the stimulus of that point of view the public opinion of the community began very earnestly to condemn ignorance and inefficiency, and to regard it as disreputable. The ideal aimed at would never be reached by all, but the very effort to reach it made for independence of character and of thought, made for intellectual honesty, and gave public opinion a stimulating effect that it had never before had on so large a part of any population. No republic or free government under any other form could be secure, unless it rested on the civic judgment and the general intelligence and a generally diffused prosperity of the great mass of its citizens, and the larger proportion the better. These were the three pillars of free government, and there were no others. The system that he had ventured to call American in this fullness of its development did build these three pillars of a free state. While the colossal American demonstration of democracy had somewhere at some time committed all the absurd mistakes in the fool's calendar, it had not committed any capital mistake. The secret of this important historical fact rested in this scheme of free education literally for all the people. In such communities as that he referred to had grown up those 10,000,000 youths, as many of whom as were needed were coming to risk their lives for this American ideal of education and of life—that every man should have as good an opportunity as every other man for his individual development, and have it free as his right as a member of a free state. And there would be more university men in this army than ever before went into battle from any country, unless it was from Scotland.

Of course, these great free universities were not the only educational institutions, nor the only kind in the land. Every state had its free school system, some very much better developed than others, and most of them had free state universities, some very much better developed than others. There was no educational uniformity throughout the United States. Education was under the control of the local governments, state and municipal, and not under the control of the United States Government. Every state had the schools that its energy and foresight provided, schools that were indigenous and not superimposed on it by any general government or by the people of any other community. In the State whose system he had referred to, there were 440,000 pupils in the state free schools, and 70,000 in private schools. Throughout the United States there were more than 20,000,000 pupils in the free schools, and less than 2,000,000 in the private schools. And in all the states there were colleges and universities that were under state control. Especially in the older states on the Atlantic seaboard there were many of the best of their educational institutions that were privately endowed. He had chosen to speak of the great free universities that had their best development in the Middle Western States, because in these states the American ideal had so far been best expressed. There could be no serious or continuous class divisions, Dr. Page said in conclusion, in a society where every man had the same free opportunity to make the most of himself. And so for the especial aim of the old education—to make cultivated men—as an incident of a larger purpose, this scheme produced also a larger proportion of cultivated men and women than at any other period. Its larger ideal was, of course, the best social and political development of the democracy.

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England — Sir William Herschel, a familiar figure in the Oxford of 30 years ago, became a university student under conditions unusual for an Englishman. After a distinguished career of a quarter of a century in the Indian Civil Service—a career remarkable for his discovery of finger prints as a proof of identity—he matriculated in 1878, when he was 45 years of age. One who remembers him at that period writes in the Oxford Magazine: "As a non-collegiate student, clothed with the humility of a commoner's gown, he faced the drudgery of responsions and pass moderations; then with eager zest he threw himself into the work of the honor school of theology. He worked diligently at Hebrew; his knowledge of Indian religions made Christian apologetics very real and vivid to him; his experience as an administrator gave a fresh meaning to much of the Bible narrative. I remember, for instance, a speech of his in which he told us that at a time of famine in India, when the distribution of rice to the starving natives was under his control, the thought of the Lord's method in the feeding of the 5000 of St. Mark, vi. 40, had given the clue to his own method. In 1881 he was placed in the first class in the honor school. From that time onward he became our neighbor for many years, settling at Littlemore. For two or three years he acted as divinity lecturer at Hertford College, and always remained a loyal and affectionate member of the society. . . . By personal service, by wise advice and by generous gifts he did much to help Lady Margaret Hall in the early days; he was a member of the Oxford County Council, and the treasurer of the diocesan conferences; he was the heart and soul of the Church of England Temperance Society, the active supporter of the Missionary College in Dorchester, and of the Ragged School in Oxford: there was scarcely any good work to which his active sympathy did not go out."

Proposals for the amalgamation of the London Teachers' Association with the National Union of Teachers are making satisfactory progress. The committee which has been considering the matter does not urge complete union of the two societies at once, but recommends as follows: — (1) In view of the fact that about 8000 members of the London Teachers' Association are not at present members of the National Union of Teachers, we are of opinion that it is not advisable to attempt to secure immediate and complete amalgamation at the present time, but we recommend that a scheme of joint membership be adopted which shall provide that all future qualified teachers wishing to join one organization must at the same time join the other, but existing teachers who are members of both organizations must retain their dual membership. (2) That the London Teachers' Association shall have full control of all purely London matters. (3) That the London Members' Committee of the National Union of Teachers be dissolved. (4) That the representation of London teachers on the London County Council shall be entirely in the hands of the London Teachers' Association. These views appear to commend themselves to the executives of both societies and if approved will be worked out in detail.

AN EDUCATIONAL CAUSERIE

Selective action by university and college authorities in choice of students to whom academic privileges will be given, is a subject which will be discussed now that President Butler, of Columbia University, New York City, has formally brought it to the attention of the trustees and alumni of that rapidly growing center of learning. Nor will such discussion be estopped by any criticism of the source of the recommendation because of a tradition that has grown up that President Butler is not conspicuous for use of democratic methods in his rule over Columbia. A state or city supported university both in theory and in practice can hardly be expected to be the fount of any such argument as he puts forth for limitation of the number of students or rejection of relatively unfit or unpromising applicants for admission. The theory runs counter to the ideal of equality of opportunity in education, and endows a group of censors with the power of saying arbitrarily that Jones and Smith will justify any expenditure of endowment spent upon them and at the same time saying that Levinski and Moriarty will not. The Levinskis and the Moriartys pay taxes to support state universities and make up a sufficient proportion of the electorate to check any action by legislatures favoring a selective policy in admitting students that is not democratic.

But what if the "Come one, come all" theory involves extraordinary ultimate cost for teaching staff, apparatus, buildings, etc., it may be asked. It is likely to be met by a corresponding increase in the valuation of taxable property and state or city revenue for popular education, is the reply; and increase of population that brings with it added applicants for the higher education presupposes corresponding multiplication of adult voters who will tax themselves for their children's sakes. To which might be added that, in the case of not a few of the great state universities of the country, they have assets in the shape of lands with timber on their surface and ore underneath the soil, that increase in value each year in the same ratio as population rises.

But with the privately endowed university, especially if it be in a great urban center like New York or Chicago, there are no such compensating social and economic facts. Rising values of land increase costs of expansion in the effort to house the rising tide of students. Alumni and donors with generous impulses do not multiply as do the graduates of the high schools seeking admission to the university. Often, as in New England and particularly in eastern Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire, changes in the racial and religious make-up of the population much influence the tradition of bequests, when it comes to strengthening the financial resources of Harvard. Consequently administrators of institutions of this type, as they face the future, cannot view it with the same complacency as do the presidents of, let us say, the University of Illinois, the University of Minnesota or the University of Wisconsin. Presidents Butler, Hadley and Lowell see more students seeking admission than they do donors giving dollars to care for these students; and President Butler has had the courage to say so.

Of course Columbia's problem is only different in degree from that of New York University, and in both cases the gravity and intensity of the crisis is increased by the fact that alteration in the racial make-up of the city has raised swiftly and surely the percentage of youth who, either by their own efforts or by the sacrifices of their parents, intend to get the college and university grades of education. New York is now the largest urban Jewish center of the world, and the Jews have a passion for learning, a reverence for scholarship only surpassed by the Chinese, and a willingness to endure hardship for education's sake that no other element of the population shows. Besides they have large families and many candidates for the universities per family. Present standards of admission to the local universities give them a chance. "Selective" enrollment might not, especially if administered with any anti-Semitic bias.

One inevitable consequence of anything like a general drift of the privately endowed higher institutions of learning toward "selection" of their students, would be to strengthen the demand in states without state colleges or state universities for completion of the distinctively democratic system of popular education. It would be resisted, of course, by alumni of the already established institutions; and there would be temporary efforts to placate the rising demand by concessions in the way of "extension" courses, and federation of institutions within a given area, such as now exists in Greater Boston. But in the end the obstructionists would have to give way. Massachusetts some day will have an educational system, state supported, including all the grades from kindergarten to the graduate school. The time will be hastened by an increasing disposition of her privately endowed institutions to set up limited educational "preserves." Her constitutional convention has just decided to put an end to use of public funds for any educational institutions not state controlled. Nominally aimed at attempted support of primary and secondary schools ecclesiastically controlled, it also debars Harvard or Amherst from ever hoping to get state aid for expansion that future student growth may make imperative. The logic of the situation ultimately will be this: State aid for a state controlled university, with wide open doors; and privately controlled institutions with doors as wide open as the trustees, alumni and beneficent friends can keep them. Nor will multiplication of scholarships for deserving but impecunious students, save the privately endowed institutions from the competition of the state's broadly based structure. A scholarship connotes charity. The student of tomorrow will ask for something that he is coming to consider as a vested right, the essence of which is now admitted up to the high school period. He will be consistent and urge going the full limit.

Meantime it will be well to note whether the trustees of Columbia and her sons out in the world take kindly to the plan of President Butler that old "King's College" revert to an aristocratic basis, albeit in the field of education.

CHARACTER AS AN EDUCATIONAL AIM

President Butler of Columbia University in Annual Report Discusses Topic of Discipline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Academic discipline and freedom, effect of the war on the university, need of a junior college, and a new entrance system, are some of the subjects touched upon by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, in his annual report.

President Butler, after discussing the whole question of academic discipline, as brought to public notice by the cases of those students who were indicted and convicted of offenses against the United States Government, concludes that one of the few points upon which practically all writers on education agree is that a chief aim, if not the chief aim, of the educational progress is good character.

President Butler therefore finds that it is quite idle to suppose that a university may overlook a student's character, wherever or however manifested, and be called upon to confer upon him its honors and rewards simply because he has complied with certain formal rules as to academic residence, fulfilled certain prescribed intellectual tests, and paid certain designated fees. Such a view, he thinks, would convert the university into a factory and make its degrees and rewards merely a matter of manufacture, bargain, and sale, and not a matter of education at all.

President Butler says further that academic freedom is the freedom to say what you think without thinking what you say, and he asserts that there is no real reason to fear that true academic freedom is or ever has been in the slightest danger in America. What is constantly in danger, he points out, is a just sense of academic obligation.

"When a teacher accepts an invitation to become a member of an academic society," writes President Butler, "he thereupon loses some of the freedom that he formerly possessed. He has voluntarily accepted the restrictions put upon him by the traditions, the organization and the purposes of the institution with which he has become associated. Try as he may, he can no longer write or speak in his own name alone. What he says or writes gains significance and a hearing because of the prestige of the academic society to which he belongs. To that prestige, with all that that word means, the academic teacher owes a distinct, a constant and a compelling obligation. To maintain one's connection with an academic society while at war with its purposes or disloyal to its traditions or organization is neither wise nor just. No one is compelled to remain in an academic association which he dislikes or which makes him uncomfortable. Academic obligation is reciprocal. The academic society owes him encouragement, compensation as generous as its resources will afford, and protection from unfair attack and criticism, as well as from all unavoidable hamperings and embarrassments in the prosecution of his intellectual work."

The very few men of letters and academic teachers who make trouble for themselves and their associates, says President Butler, are for the most part men "who know so many things which are not so that they make ignorance appear to be not only interesting, but positively important. The time has not come, however, when rational persons can contemplate with satisfaction the rule of the literary or academic Bolsheviki or permit them to seize responsibility for the intellectual life of the nation."

"The same type of mind," to quote the report, "which insists that it knows no country but humanity, and that one should aim to be a citizen of no state but only of the world, indulges itself in the fiction that one may be disloyal to the academic society which he has voluntarily joined, in order to show devotion to something that he conceives to be higher and of greater value.

"Neglect of one's academic obligation, or carelessness regarding it, gives rise to difficult problems. Men of mature years who have achieved reputation enough to be invited to occupy a post of responsibility in a university ought not to have to be reminded that there is such a thing as academic obligation and that they fall short in it. It is humiliating and painful to find, with increasing frequency and in different parts of the country, men in distinguished academic posts, who choose to act in utter disregard of the plainest dictates of ethics and good conduct. It is fortunate, indeed, that, however conspicuous are instances of this disregard, they are, in reality, negligible in number when compared with the vast body of loyal, devoted, and scholarly American academic teachers.

"It is important, too, that academic teachers shall not be so absorbed in their own individual work as not to give thought and care to the larger problems and interests of the academic society to which they belong. No part of a university system is without experience that is of value in helping to meet satisfactorily the questions that arise in other parts. The professor of law who is interested in the work of the law school alone, or the professor of engineering, of medicine, or of classical philology, who cannot find time or inducement to concern himself with questions affecting the entire university, or those parts of it that are foreign to his immediate field of interest, is doing only half his academic duty. No formula can be suggested for improving these conditions. They will be removed only by patiently pointing out, year after year, what the words obligation, loyalty, and duty mean, and by refusing to let them all be transmuted either into labels for ancient superstitions or names for various forms of personal advantage. In order to keep confidence in the ultimate achievement of a university's aim, and in order to avoid discouragement at the slow progress that it is making, one may take comfort in the sagacious saying of Schiller: 'Let no man measure by a scale of perfection the meager product of reality.'"

A novel and very important recommendation contained in the report is that a junior college be established in the university for the instruction of those undergraduates who wish to pursue a two-year college course in preparation for a later professional or technical study, and that Columbia College be maintained strictly as a college with the traditional four-year course for those students who wish solid training in the liberal arts and sciences, and who are willing to devote adequate time to such training. The report also recommends that in such circumstances Columbia College be made, as soon and as largely as possible, a residential college. The effect of the adoption of this recommendation would be to divide the male undergraduates at Columbia University into two groups hereafter: those registered in Columbia College as candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts, and those registered in the junior college for the degree of bachelor of science, in one of its various forms, to be gained on the completion of the four-year course, one-half of which would be general and one-half professional or technical.

NEW COMMERCIAL SCHOOL IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A new kind of commercial school has just been established in Paris, and there is a firm impression that it is needed. The Chamber of Export Merchants and Foreign Commerce, with some expert outside assistance by foreign societies and sections, has taken the initiative in filling a virtual necessity. Practically every country, and especially Germany, has organized, in the chief cities, schools or classes which have for their object the instruction of the young in the fundamentals of exportation and importation. In France some occasional lessons on this subject have been given in the commercial schools, but they have been few and far between, and really nothing has been done as Germany does it.

But, as it is urged, this exportation and importation, or, as it might be called, intense commercial traffic, demands much special knowledge that can never be acquired spontaneously. From the moment when a firm receives, say, an order from the Far East, to the time when it is completed and the goods arrive at their destination, a multitude of special commercial operations have to be performed, and exact formalities to be fulfilled. Then again it is of importance that the future French business men should understand the resources of other countries, their requirements, their customs, and their particular laws in regard to commercial affairs. The employees in the great commercial houses who are selected by their principals for their special fitness to receive such instruction and training as is here indicated, are now to assemble for instruction at 5 o'clock every day in the communal school in the Rue Marcel. The classes have already begun, and commercial legislation, geography, customs rules, technology, navigation, and languages are among the very wide range of subjects covered.

WOMEN'S LAW COURSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The twenty-fifth anniversary reunion in celebration of the first law degrees granted to women in this State will be held on Dec. 22, by alumnae and students of the School of Law, and alumnae, students and former students of the women's law class, under the auspices of New York University.

New York University was the first to provide a place for women to study law through the women's law class, opened in 1890, but which did not then, and does not now, grant degrees. However, through the law class women were admitted to the School of Law, and in 1892 three women were graduated with full degrees from the regular School of Law. Since then 256 women have been granted degrees by New York University School of Law, and many of the most prominent women lawyers in New York are among the alumnae.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND A LASTING PEACE

Professor Yovanovitch, Serbian Educator, Pleads for Correct Information About Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, a Serbian educator, Prof. Voyslav Yovanovitch, now attached to the Serbian Legation in the United States, discussed the question of school manuals and expressed the opinion that the manuals in common use in European schools have been largely responsible for the suspicion and prejudice which kept nations constantly on the verge of a clash long before the present war threw the world into turmoil. This conclusion he reached after an exhaustive examination of the schoolbooks of many countries. More harmful, he said, than secret diplomacy in the rival chancelleries, more harmful than jingoism in the press or on the parade ground, is the influence of false ideas so often derived from schoolbooks at a time when the character is at the most plastic stage. It is the opinion of this educator that if an era of peace and friendship and good feeling is to follow this war the basis of international harmony must be laid more in the schoolroom than on the battlefield. No league of peace, he maintains, can be formed strong enough to prevent wars if the feelings and ideas which are at the root of all wars are allowed to flourish unrestrained. The doctrine that war is the only way to secure national aims, that land cannot be enjoyed without exclusive possession, that wounded honor or lessened prestige must be revenged—these are the ideas, he said, on which generations of children have been reared and which paved the way for war when there was still peace. So long as children in the schoolroom are taught that their good lies in directions which lead to conflict rather than harmony and cooperation, so long will wars be inevitable and the great sacrifice which the present generation is making will have been in vain.

The history manuals used in the different countries were selected by Professor Yovanovitch as being especially guilty. History as taught has been largely a chronicle of war and the good results that have accrued from war. The other nation was always wrong and if war was not successful, the idea of getting even and settling old scores was constantly nursed and cherished. In Germany the boy was thoroughly imbued with the belief that his main duty in life was to make successful war on the degenerate races in the path of Kultur and the Fatherland; that all nations were potential enemies to be constantly watched and prepared against. Religion took the form of a glorification of force and the only unforgivable crime was revolt against the policy of the mailed fist. Other countries were represented as peopled by uncivilized or decadent races whom it was the plain duty and interest of Germany to civilize or absorb. Professor Yovanovitch believes that the acceptance of these tenets made every German boy a potential enemy of peace, a faithful ally and tool of a brutal autocracy. Had these boys been taught the truth about their neighbors, their civilization and their power of offense and defense, they would have been much less ready to enter upon a war which through ignorance of their foes they fondly believed would be a glorious picnic.

It is Professor Yovanovitch's opinion that while Germany was the arch criminal, other nations were guilty only in a less degree. Austria and the Austrian press and school manuals kept Europe for a generation misinformed about and prejudiced against the Balkan states and especially was this the case in regard to Serbia. The history, civilization and aspirations of that little country were constantly misrepresented in the school manuals of its larger neighbors. Seldom, indeed, he says, was justice done to one country in the schoolbooks of another; there was continual misrepresentation and whether due to ignorance or deliberate intention makes little difference as the result was the same, namely, the growth of prejudice, hatred and contempt.

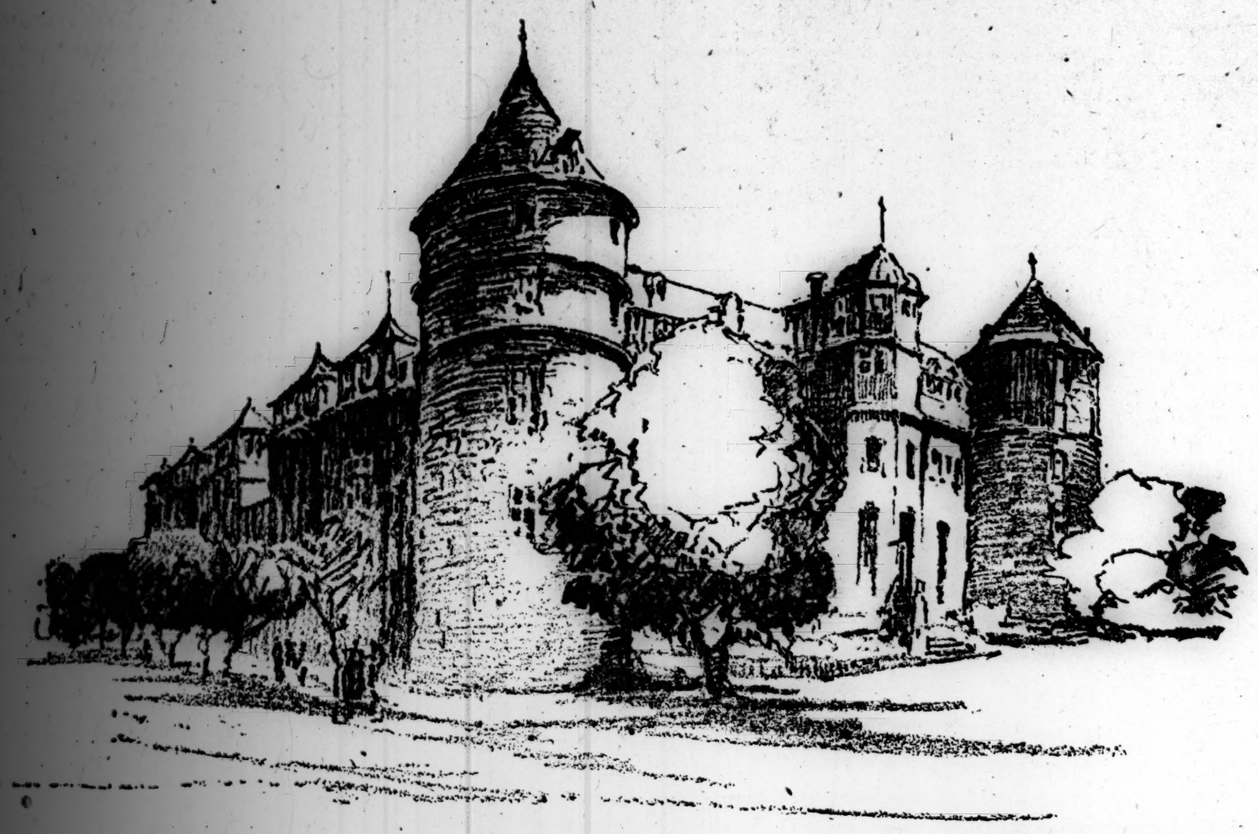
Now the Serbian educator contends that if harmony and not discord is to be the key note of the future, the manuals used in the schools must be revised. Better teaching in the schools must be the basis of the reconstruction which must follow the war; children must be taught in an atmosphere of truth, trust and good will; there must be no willful misrepresentation. To see that this is done, he says, there must be a permanent international body, sanctioned in the peace treaty, whose duty it will be to protect one country from misrepresentation in the school manuals of other countries and to have justice done in this respect by one country to another whether they have been friends or enemies.

VOCATIONAL COURSE ADDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The College of the City of New York has added factory inspection to its courses in the department of vocational subjects and civil administration. The course is for men who desire to enter public employment and for those already in the service who wish to prepare themselves for promotion. Study of labor legislation and drafting of better statutes are included in the course.

THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Old Castle, Stuttgart

Stuttgart is a charming town in a charming setting, with its old buildings and quaint streets, and its encircling hills and vine-clad slopes. The beauty of it in the vintage season is the subject of a characteristic letter from William Sharp, in which he extols the "glimmer of the golden-green of the vines, the immeasurable sun-filled flowers, the masses of ripening fruit of all kinds, the hues on the hill-slopes and in the valleys, on the houses and the quaint little vineyard-cots with their slanting roofs."

The perfection of a September afternoon on the Hasenberg revived all his longing for a vagrant life.

"The only sounds were from the myriad bees and wasps and butterflies. Some peasants singing in the valley as they trimmed the vines: and the just audible susurrus of the wind among the highest pines on the Hasenberg. There was the fragrance of a myriad odors from fruit and flower and blossom and plant and tree and fructifying soil."

Stuttgart is connected with the names of perhaps the two most remarkable dukes of Württemberg. The Bearded Eberhard, "an admirable prince," established his court there, transferring it from Urach, while to Duke Christopher it owes the picturesque old castle. Owing to the cruelty of his father, Christopher's career had a somewhat checkered beginning, but this school of misfortune, S. Baring Gould relates in "The Land of Teck," "tended to ripen his character and endow it with strength and moderation. He proved to be one of the most admirable princes of the House of Württemberg." While living in exile he "occupied himself with the works of Luther, Melanchthon and Calvin," and "in making up his mind which form of religion he would require his subjects to adopt when he succeeded his father."

He finally decided on Lutheranism, and when in 1550 he came into power "he did his utmost to spread the reform through the land. And he, alone, among the German Protestant princes, did not seize on church property for his own use, but in abolishing [Roman] Catholicism he retained the endowments for the sake of the new church he founded, and transformed the abbeys into Protestant prelacies and schools. He pooled all the income over and above what was thus employed, and formed therewith a fund for necessities in the land. His great achievement next to completing the work of reform begun by his father was the revision of the constitution, the most liberal in Germany; and this was done on so sound a basis that it withstood the attempts of later dukes to override it and become despotic rulers. . . . His passion was for building, and to him is due the old castle at Stuttgart, with its beautiful Renaissance arcaded court." Duke Christopher, the writer adds, was the best, after Eberhard Wi' the Beard, of all the Württemberg princes.

In Arcadia

In "A Ride Through the Balkans," Agnes Ethel Conway gives an interesting sketch of some of the less well-known parts. "We wanted another muleteer for our next ride to Megalopolis," from Sparta, she writes. "Our German 'lord' was staying in the same hotel as we were, and was extremely anxious that we should take on his two guides and mules. . . . They looked like the very old men on Greek vases, and were cramped in their movements. They did not wear fustanellas, and they talked in a slow and dreary way, one of them always echoing the words of the other. In fact, they were a reincarnation of the Elders of a Greek Chorus. When we remembered our other paragons we were not enthusiastic about these, but there seemed nothing to do but to try and make a symphony,"

"The way toward Karytæna, our destination [on the second day], lay between hedges of dog-roses in full bloom and cornfields that were really worth calling such. Of course the bare mountain sides were always in sight. Greece would not be Greece without them. From the flat plain of the Alpheios we rose slightly into the hills once more, and saw Karytæna, crowning a hilltop, barring the way in front. A medieval castle takes the place of an acropolis, and the village straggles up the hillside to it. There is nothing ancient here, but in medieval interest the place abounds. We crossed a wonderful early six-arched bridge with a chapel built into its side, and crawled up the narrow streets. Karytæna boasts of no inn, but the Elders took us to a house where they said we should be most hospitably entertained."

"The castle is a Thirteenth Century Frankish structure, built by the same Geoffrey de Villehardouin, nephew of the chronicler, as the one at Kalamata; he built them when he was Prince of the Morea, in that romantic feudal age when the Peloponnese formed a fief of the Latin Empire at Constantinople, established by the Fourth Crusade. Medieval Greece is overshadowed by the wealth of classical antiquities, and its castles, Frankish and Venetian, do not receive their due meed of admiring wonder.

"From this castle the view westward into the heart of the Arcadian Mountains is superb. The bare bleak mountain sides almost meet across the narrow valley. On the left is Mount Lycaon, . . . On the right, above the nearer mountains, the snowy top of Chelmos emerges. In the direction from which we had come every step of the way was visible, with the range of Taygetus on the distant horizon. That view was open and rich; the other barren and grand; Greece at its best."

"Our hosts treated us charmingly that evening. The lady prepared a beautiful hot supper, and served it in the big sitting room. Then we sat on the balcony, overhanging the view toward Megalopolis, while they and their friends ate theirs at the same table. A brilliant full moon illuminated everything, and we felt poised in mid-air, the only spectators of the scene."

Aubrey Beardsley and the Pall Mall Budget

The following is taken from a well-known preface by C. Lewis Hind:

"It was one Sunday afternoon, at the house in Palace Court of my life-long friends, Alice and Wilfrid Meynell, that I first met Aubrey Beardsley. He was then a clerk in an insurance office. Aymer Vallance had brought him to call upon Mrs. Meynell, and Beardsley, watchful but composed, modest, but quite cognizant of his uncanny power, hatchet featured, with hair cut in a fringe like Phil May's, backed by Vallance's enthusiasm, suggested that he should show me his drawings. They were in a black portfolio tucked under his arm, that wonderful early series, his highest achievement. I turned them over, conscious of considerable inward excitement, and said to myself, 'This looks like genius.'

"I requisitioned them for 'The Studio.' It was just the gilt-edged novelty that our new art magazine wanted; but when they appeared in the first number, dated April, 1893, I was no longer editor of 'The Studio.'

"It happened thus: Mr. Charles Holme and I were deep in preparation for the initial issue, planning and replanning the contents in a ground floor in Henrietta Street, Strand, when H. B. Marriott Watson (we were living in the same house: he had already written those splendidly imaginative articles in 'The Scots Observer,' since published under the title 'Diogenes in London') whispered to me one evening that something surprising was imminent in journalism: that someone, whose identity was a secret, had purchased 'The Pall Mall Gazette' and 'The Pall Mall Budget,' and was about to found a magazine. Not until many weeks later, when the staff had crowded into the old offices in Northumberland Street, did we learn that this fairy godfather (the whole thing now, in sedate recollection, is irradiant like a fairy tale) was the Hon. William Waldorf Astor (Lord Astor of Hever).

"It happened in the swift, unpremeditated way in which things happened in the nineties. Without preamble, I received a curt note asking me to call upon Mr. H. C. Cust at Lord Brownlow's house in Carlton House Terrace. Harry Cust, that prince of editors, and most stimulating of chiefs, who made 'The Pall Mall Gazette' the brightest and bravest of evening journals, having first delivered himself of a few witty remarks, which I attempted to understand, and to increase, asked me to edit 'The Pall Mall Budget.' His enthusiasm, the preciseness of the offer, and the vista of possibilities unfolded, captured me. I returned to Mr. Holme and explained matters; he generously consented to release me from my agreement. Then he said rather dolorously, 'But whom shall I get to edit "The Studio"?' 'Try Gleeson White,' I cried on the spur of the moment (in the nineties we always acted on the spur of the moment). 'You try,' said Mr. Holme.

"I walked round to Messrs. Bell & Son's offices near by, found Gleeson White in his den, surrounded by a zareba of books, and popped the question to him. He was charmed. He suggested that it was the chance of his life. There was no time to be astonished at the prompt transference of an editorship. We were too gaily busy to be astonished in the nineties, and even if I had been capable of astonishment, those delirious and delightful three years in 'The Pall Mall' office would have cured me.

"I conveyed Aubrey Beardsley with me to 'The Pall Mall Budget,' and he at once began to caper through its pages. His work depressed the manager, and I am afraid did not wholly please Mr. Astor, but he was a sympathetic proprietor: we liked him even if we were a little fearful of his pungent criticism; but he allowed us our heads. Beardsley did some wonderful theatrical drawings; and he made a few failures, because there was a radium streak of Puck in his genius. One day I commissioned him to make drawings from the plaster designs for the new coinage. He did them with spirit, but he made them comic. Beardsley was of course more at home (indeed, there he was entirely at home) in 'The Yellow Book,' of which the first number was published in April, 1894."

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"Fetterless Mind"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN ONE of those passages in Science and Health which show that humanity has but barely begun to grasp the possibilities of spiritual power, Mrs. Eddy states, "Acquaintance with the Science of being enables us to commune more largely with the divine Mind, to foresee and foretell events which concern the universal welfare, to be divinely inspired,—yea, to reach the range of fetterless Mind." (P. 84.)

Unshackled and unconfined by mortal limitations, the divine Mind declares its all-power, all-presence, all-Science to one who listens and obeys. The veil of matter grows transparent to that state of consciousness which is born and bred, through Christian Science, into an instinctive submission to "fetterless Mind." The presence of the great seers and prophets, representing divine qualities, was recognized by Christ Jesus, who was worthy to stand on the Mount of Transfiguration. His state of consciousness was meek enough to receive the warnings of Mind against imminent danger, and its commands, designed to forestall the intent of the carnal mind. To him could be intrusted the tasks of saving the world from its cataclysmic convulsions, of protecting the hosts of the righteous, the real church of God and the pleasant places in the garden of the Lord. His followers who have been rightly prepared by their "acquaintance with the Science of being" are also ready to reach out a saving hand to the engulfed millions, to help to free the slaves of sin and sickness, and to show how Christian Science can roll the stone away from the sepulchre of the last enemy.

Christian Science imparts a true knowledge of Principle and this knowledge will be sufficient to separate the nations from the evil manipulators who play games with them in the dark, and counteract the nefarious plan, to unmask the claim of human rights to be divine rights, to let in the light of day upon the black curse, to wave the standard of liberty over the heads of the falsely condemned, to outshine the feeble dimness of ritualism with the twinkle of the evershining stars of heaven, to cause the water of celestial peace to purify the sea of lurking assassins, to overtop the base thunders of the carnal mind's roar with the voice of God. Of this time Mrs. Eddy has truly prophesied: "The march of mind and of honest investigation will bring the hour when the people will chain, with fetters of some sort, the growing occultism of this period." (Science and Health, p. 570.)

The subsidiaries of mortal mind also deserve attention. They are like the small gnats which annoy and destroy, yet being so small it seems difficult to dispose of them. Many petty qualities of sin are so small that they may pass undiscovered, such seeming trifles as criticism, making comparisons, commenting and insinuating. These have all been diagnosed by Christian Science for what they are, the slow poison which kills the health and harmony of the user. It takes the strong hand of righteousness to handle the loose qualities of the one who is merely a religious believer. The turning inside out process is necessary to make the inward parts clean for the recognition of the true likeness of man, the image of God. So false has been the concept of self entertained by the self-righteous that such a one attempts to take away the holiness of God in order to bestow it upon his idol self. This belief of self-righteousness is like a blinding mental storm of arguments which prevents the way ahead from being clear.

Christian Science stills the storm of self-love and melts its freezing qualities. All the stored up conceit of self-indulgence goes down before the clarifying light of Christian Science healing. The greater wall built up by the hardened sinner falls under its own weight before the summons of the trumpet of Truth, thus making room for a rebuilding in the true and right way which leads to God. In self-aggrandizement darkness is chosen instead of light, ignorance instead of understanding and greed instead of giving. The man with the unclean spirit, in the country of the Gadarenes, had plucked asunder his chains and broken his fetters in pieces through maddened will power, but Jesus set him truly free with the authoritative power of "fetterless Mind," the Mind which is expressed in Christian Science healing.

Among the great surprises which await the beginner in Christian Science is the teaching that the word Mind has its tender aspect. So coldly intellectual has the meaning of this word become through common usage that its fundamental derivation which associates it with Love has been obscured. When the Christian Scientist appeals to "fetterless Mind" as the arbiter of his existence he really places his affairs in the compassionate arms of divine Love. When he turns the weary, the misunderstood, the mourning, the sick and sinning to seek surcease and cure with God, he virtually bids them place themselves in the care of "fetterless" Love, the infinite, inexhaustible Father-Mother of man.

Love, which to the average human being means something impalpable and evanescent, is in reality the one irresistible power in heaven and in earth. It bursts the bombs of hate, causes the assassin's purpose to waver, halts the uplifted sword, diverts the exploding shell, mitigates the tempest, shelters the friendless, feeds the hungry and scientifically forgives all faults by literally making them nothing. This charity which is exercised by one individual toward another has its source in the inexhaustible reservoir of infinite divine Love. Paul wrote, "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law." Well may every Christian Scientist glory in the consciousness that he can draw upon a boundless supply of tenderness and protection wherewith to cherish the hapless victims of insensate hate, and so prove the law of God to be decked in the exquisite mantle of mercy and grace.

Irving and Longfellow: Their Service to America

"In this city which has always held its gates wide open to the world, Washington Irving was born in the year in which the British troops reembarked for England," writes Hamilton Mabie, referring, of course, to New York, in his book, "American Ideals." "He declined to go to college, read law and literature, and made his first visit to Europe in 1804. He was a born loiterer and observer, and he was the first American after the separation to see England with the old-time affection and under the spell of the old-time association. Two years later he returned to his native city to join a group of high-spirited and vivacious young men of satirical temper in the writing of a series of witty comments on men and manners in the metropolis after the manner which Addison and Steele had made familiar in the Spectator. These papers revealed Irving's humor,—his sentiment and his felicity of style. They were followed by the publication of a book of unique quality in American writing, a 'History of New York,' broadly burlesquing the incidents of its early history and the characters of its early men. The narrative had the manner of serious history, but it was a piece of good-natured but audacious fun-making. Published in 1809, it made a great sensation locally, but its readers did not know that it marked the beginning of American literature."

"In the 'Legend of Sleepy Hollow' and in 'Rip Van Winkle' Irving gave to Americans two characteristic legends; he prepared the way for American fiction; he furnished a convincing answer to Sydney Smith's question, 'Who reads an American book?' For these books found many a lover in the old world, and years afterward Thackeray called Irving 'The First Ambassador Whom the New World of Letters sent to the Old.'

"This reknitting of the old ties was also one of the services rendered by Longfellow, a man of the best New England stock and education, to whom the opportunity of travel and study in Europe came early; who became an accomplished linguist and returned to become the most popular of American poets. . . . Longfellow's sensitive imagination and historic sense made him one of the earliest pilgrims who have gone back from the New World to the places and buildings associated with the story of the races from which Americans are descended. His brother once said of him that the key to his character was sympathy. This quality, tempered by knowledge and reenforced by a pictorial imagination, made him an interpreter and a translator. He felt deeply the charm of ancient places, the fascination of old stories, the appeal of the self-denials, the romances, and the heroisms of long ago; and in his verse Nuremberg, Prague, Salerno, Sicily, Switzerland, serve as backgrounds for happily retold legend, history, or romance. Through the temperament of this poet of the affections Europe became again to many estranged Americans an ancestral home rich in the treasures of art and of memory.

"Longfellow also drew freely on the traditions of his own country, and of his most familiar narrative poems, 'Evangeline,' a story of the expulsion of the French from Acadia, and 'Hiawatha,' an Indian legend of great beauty, have taken their places beside Irving's 'Rip Van Winkle' and 'Legend of Sleepy Hollow' as the most original legends that have their roots in American soil. He was the poet of the domestic affections and of childhood, and many of his poems are known to all the school children of America. He was a gentle moralist, and, although lacking the highest gifts of inspiration, he put a brave and gentle philosophy of life into a few poems which have become an informal creed of faith and endeavor to many people. His translation of Dante's 'Divine Comedy' was a labor of love as well as a scholarly rendering of notable fidelity to the condensed and closely knit style of the greatest literary work of the Middle Ages. Longfellow's ease in giving happy expression to the common human experiences and aspirations has . . . somewhat obscured his real poetic gifts, and many critics have been content to give him place only among the popular poets; but this will not be his final position. . . . Nor will it be forgotten that he was one of the little group of writers who put an end to the provincial isolation of America and made Americans conscious of the wealth of their racial heritage and of their place in the unbroken development of civilization."

The Things I Love in Nature

It is strange perhaps to think of, but
I never cared for flowers,
With their tints of pink and purple,
blue and red;

. . . . . .

But the things I love in nature are the
height, the depth, the length
Of the mountains and the ocean and
the plain,

. . . . . .

Oh, I love to see the mountains with
their everlasting snow,
And the things too big and fine to
understand,
Like the huge and mighty cataracts
where waters ever flow,
And the limitless expanse of desert
sand.

. . . . . .

And the forests and the jungles, and
the desert, and the plain,
Where the colors always mix and
never clash,
For there's nothing bad in nature,
nothing ever small or mean.
Ev'rything is always good and
square and strong;
And there's nothing looks untidy, ev'ry
place is pure and clean,
And there's no mistakes, and nothing's ever wrong.

Oh, I love to lie at midnight in the
clean and open veld,
And to watch the stars above me in
the sky; . . .
It is good to be out somewhere all
alone in Nature's arms,
When one lays one's blanket down
and goes to rest;
And I've often thought of all her gifts,
of all of Nature's charms,
That the glory of her silence is the
best. . . . —Brian Brooke.

Originality

By common consent the foremost quality of greatness is originality. Certainly no man can reach the highest order of greatness without it. I do not propose to stumble over the definition of originality but I would like to say for our present purpose, that to my mind it does not consist in thinking away from men, but rather in thinking toward truth, toward fact, toward reality. To differ with others does not make one original. It makes one simply odd. Oddity is mere divergence of opinion, a falling out to the right hand or the left.

Originality is that difference of the one from the many which can be measured on a straight line toward the truth. The original man is the man ahead of the rest of us, not the man moving at a tangent. The original mind is the mind nearest the truth, and yet originality is not remoteness from men; it is simply nearness to reality. It declares itself with unmistakable genuineness in the investigator who forces his way through traditions and theories into the presence of facts which have been waiting his coming; in the poet who lives at the heart of the common humanity; in the prophet whose conscience clarifies his mental vision; in any master of men who can divine motives, interpret events, and organize for results according to his insight.—William Jewett Tucker.

Courage

'Tis the front toward life that matters most—
The tone, the point of view.
The constancy that in defeat
Remains untouched and true.
—Florence Earle Coates.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1917

EDITORIALS

Unification of the Railroads

PROBABLY the most important domestic problem which the United States Government has been called upon to solve, since the nation's entrance into the world war, is the proposed unification of its railroads. It was to be expected that there would be objections to the proposition. Objections are always expressed when any drastic change is to be made in the manner of doing things, or when some important new undertaking is on foot. There was serious opposition to the Federal Reserve System, when the new banking arrangement for the United States was first offered to the financial world, but no one would imagine it, so harmoniously and successfully is the system working today.

Now, it is to be admitted that the proposed unification of the railroads under Government control is an experiment, so far as operation in the United States is concerned. It is a war measure. The thing to be decided, then, is whether it will aid efficiently in the successful prosecution of the war. The special report recently submitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission to Congress advised that the railroads be unified under the control of a voluntary committee of railroad men, whose operations must be legalized by Congress, or else that the various systems be operated directly by the President. Whichever may be the more feasible plan, it seems plain that one or the other must be adopted, and without delay. Some railroad heads have expressed themselves as preferring to have freight rates advanced, and certain freight pooling and antitrust laws amended or repealed, and the management of the transportation systems left entirely to themselves. In fact, strenuous opposition is said to have arisen to any radical steps which the Government might take.

The increase of freight rates may come, whether anything further is done or not, but the raising of freight rates is only a temporary expedient, at best. It has not fully met the situation in the past, and is not likely to do so in the future. The great difficulty encountered by the railroad managers is their apparent inability to meet the demands of traffic with their present facilities and methods of doing business. Embargo after embargo has been put into effect, and almost everything has been done to discourage passenger traffic in order the more adequately to meet the pressing demands of freight transportation. More money has been spent for maintenance this year than last year, but improvements and extensions have been fewer, because materials, supplies, and labor have cost much more. A locomotive costing $30,000, a year or so ago, would probably cost $90,000 today. It is practically beyond the ability of any railroad company to raise new capital with which to purchase equipment, or build new tracks or terminals, because of the prohibitive interest rates. Gross earnings have never before been so large as now, but net earnings have been showing surprising decreases because of the high cost of operation. It is, therefore, apparent that the companies themselves have not the money to make the needed improvements and repairs.

Under the direction of the Railroad War Board the transportation systems succeeded in handling considerably more traffic this year than in 1916, but the carriers are still far from meeting an increasingly serious situation. That is why the Interstate Commerce Commission finds it necessary to make the recommendations for a unification of the railroads in one system. It can be done. It seems imperative that it shall be done, at once, in order to avoid a traffic congestion such as has never yet been experienced. If the Administration were to take over the lines, and make them a part of the military system of the Government, it would doubtless avoid much friction and wasteful competition, and also expedite matters considerably in the handling of traffic. The direct management of the railways could be left to those now in charge, who would come under supervision of the Government. Capital could be provided by the Government for the necessary improvements, which would be available for the future, when the roads were again under private control. The interests of the shareholders and bondholders would certainly be protected, and, as efficiency of operation would be established, there should be greater returns for the shareholders. The importance of the railroad industry in the war operations is secondary only to the manufacture of munitions and supplies for the Army and Navy. There should be no hesitation, on the part of the Government, in taking over the nation's transportation systems, to be operated directly by the Administration, or under its direct control, and no one should lose thereby. The great necessity is the successful prosecution of the war. The winning of the conflict means peace and ultimate prosperity for every one, and for no one more than the railways.

Lord Robert Cecil and Professor Birck

LORD ROBERT CECIL's recent letter to Professor Birck, the Danish savant, who recently visited London on a mission from his Government, on the subject of the allied blockade of Germany, emphasizes a point to which all neutrals bordering on the territory of the Central Powers would do well to give renewed attention. It is this, that the whole position in regard to the blockade of neutrals was changed with the entry of the United States into the war. Previous to that event, the position of the Allies was often most difficult when they desired to prevent supplies from the United States from reaching Germany through neutral countries, and the history of the first two and a half years of the war is full of incidents showing the uphill nature of the task, and the uncertainty with which it was surrounded.

The European neutrals derived practically all their overseas supplies from the United States, and, technically speaking, both those neutrals and the great neutral at the other side of the Atlantic, with which they ostensibly wanted to do business, had good grounds for complaint if they were prevented by the allied blockade from doing business. The moment, however, the United States entered the war, it became the concern of that country, equally with all the other allies, to prevent supplies from going through neutral countries to Germany. They had the goods, they had the right to sell them or not sell them, as they pleased, and, if they did sell them, they had a right to do so on their own terms. The terms of the United States were that not one particle of United States produce should reach Germany. "If you cannot guarantee that in case of the goods we supply to you," the United States declared, in effect, to the European neutral, "then we cannot supply you." As Lord Robert Cecil said, "now that America is a belligerent, she is entitled to make any condition that seems good to her as a price for continuing her trade, and the allied governments are equally entitled to take similar action."

To this argument Professor Birck replies that, by the common law adopted by British and American legislation, it is provided that the exercise of rights resulting from the possession of merchandise and means of production should be "fair and reasonable," and he deduces from this that neither the United States nor the Allies have a right to impose the conditions they seek to impose.

It is all a question of what shall be called "fair and reasonable," even if Professor Birck's contention be accepted. The terms of the United States and of the Allies are very far from being impossible terms, and the neutrals are free to accept them or refuse them.

For a Solid South

TO FOLLOW the reasoning which impels President Irigoyen of the Argentine Republic, after having refused to break off diplomatic relations with Germany, now to seek a South American alliance against that country, is not the simplest thing in the world. Yet it is not beyond explanation. The Argentine Congress, in stamping the Luxburg incident with its unqualified condemnation, and in demanding that all diplomatic communication between Buenos Aires and Berlin be cut off instanter, unquestionably reflected the patriotic sentiment of the nation. But the patriotic sentiment and the conservative business sentiment are different things. President Irigoyen is influenced by the latter, to a great degree. As a matter of national pride he would doubtless have complied with the wish of Congress; as a matter of business, he probably listened to the mercantile class and took its advice to move slowly. In the estimation of this element, two things might possibly come to pass: Argentina might be left to act alone, and Germany might win. Then Argentina would be in a pretty plight.

The boldness of Brazil's course, however, has changed the whole aspect of the South American situation. That country has taken away from Argentina the leadership and prestige which President Irigoyen might have secured for the Republic farther south, had he conformed to the wish of Congress. He sees this, and, while he does not admit that his opinion has been altered with regard to the insufficiency of the Luxburg provocation, he nevertheless proposes to unify and solidify the south in a demand upon Germany to make peace on the best terms obtainable, on penalty of incurring the hostility of Latin America.

President Irigoyen is evidently oversensitive on one point, and this is likely, unless corrected, to lead him into serious error. He does not, it seems, care to have it appear that he is being pushed into the conflict by the revelations made through the Department of State at Washington, or by any particular consideration for the United States. He wishes, rather, to lead the South American republics against Germany on their own account, holding the Luxburg incident to have been satisfactorily closed. One of his principal supporters, however, Deputy Castellanos, Radical, who has asked the Chamber of Deputies to approve the President's plan for the unification and solidification of the south, does not agree with him in this particular, and is strongly of the opinion that Argentina should declare war against Germany before taking any other step. Yet he has given approval to the President's continental policy by submitting this project:

> The Chamber of Deputies, adhering to the idea of an American conference to deliberate at a convenient opportunity over common commercial and economic interests and at the same time to study the bases of public right in order to better assure the expansion of the democracy and integrity of the several sovereignties, but considering in the first place the necessity of joint action by the nations of the New World, declares that the moment has arrived for the executive power to propose, in whatever form and through whatever channels the situation requires, to nations which are joined to the Argentine Republic by historic traditions and moral affinities, that they adopt joint resolutions defining a united attitude toward the present world conflict.

Some of the South American republics, and some which may be entirely agreeable to this convention, are likely to inform the Argentine Republic that they have already very distinctly defined their attitude in this respect, and to suggest that Argentina do likewise before going any farther. In the end, in all probability, there will be no escape from a general declaration of war. Only by entering the conflict as belligerents can the South American republics obtain such a hearing as that sought through their acceptance of the Irigoyen-Castellanos project for a solid south.

Decline in Liberty Bonds

PATRIOTIC citizens who purchased Liberty bonds at par have been considerably disquieted by the decline in the market quotations of these securities to several points below the price paid for them. Various reasons have been offered for the apparent depreciation in the value of this premier investment. One that has attracted widespread interest is that given by Secretary McAdoo, of the United States Treasury, who attributes the selling movement to German propaganda. It is easy to see that the forcing of a decline in the market price of these government bonds would tend to discourage future government financing, and to lower the credit of the United States. The Germans may or may not be guilty of this; at any rate the results of the market depreciation of the bonds are the same as if it were engineered by the Kaiser.

It is not disclosed, in Secretary McAdoo's statement, to what extent the Germans are responsible for the decline in Liberty bond prices, but the Secretary is convinced that certain sales are to be attributed to them. With the vast number of Germans in the United States, and the great amount of wealth at their command, it would not be at all difficult for them to force sales of Liberty bonds, or of any other securities which they might see fit to discredit, and it would cost them comparatively little to accomplish such a market decline. In fact, transactions in Liberty bonds on the New York stock exchange are small, compared with the amount held by investors, or in comparison with the aggregate stock exchange business.

Market conditions, for some months past, have been such as to afford ample opportunity for a discrediting process on the part of Germans and German sympathizers. All stocks and bonds have sold off to incredibly low prices. Some gilt-edged investments are selling at prices to yield the investor larger returns than ever before, so that the temptation presents itself to sell Liberty bonds, or any other securities that may yield a smaller return, for the sake of purchasing bonds or stocks affording a higher rate of interest. Indeed, some European government bonds are, today, selling in the market at prices to yield a return greater than some of the most unstable mining or industrial stocks yielded when times were normal. This is due, most largely, to the unprecedented demand for money on account of the war.

The owner of a Liberty bond should continue to hold it. If he was patriotic enough to buy it, his patriotism should be sufficient to lead him to keep it. There may be rare exceptions when a man needs money so urgently as to oblige him to part with his bond, but if he has the good of his country at heart, he will think twice before disposing of his investment. The argument of the German propaganda is very seductive, and it is well to know that it is also very active in its attempts to undo and undermine the efforts put forth to rescue the world from German domination and slavery. The Liberty bond has no superior anywhere as a safe investment. There is probably nothing in the way of investment that is worth while if the Liberty bond is not first-class. Whatever the price may be now, if the Liberty bonds follow precedent they will rise well above par after the war is over, giving the investor a good profit. There should be a free and open market for Liberty bonds, just as there is for other securities. The selling of them for the purpose of discrediting the Government is a treasonable offense. Patriotic people should not sell them in any case, if they can possibly avoid so doing.

Essad Pasha

IN THE days before the war, when all Europe was greatly concerning itself with the fate of Albania, when the Mpret, the quondam Prince of Wied, and Ismail Kemal Bey, Prenk Bib Doda, and all the rest of that amazing coterie were doing their best to live up to the parts assigned to them, or usurped by them, Essad Pasha was one of the most-talked-of men in all Europe. Most people have a penchant for the picturesque. And Essad Pasha, with the most supreme unconsciousness, was always picturesque. He was, moreover, according to all the canons of diplomacy and international law and political morality, absolutely impossible. Dignities meant as little to him as did the most sacred conventions, when they chanced to stand in his way, whilst fear of consequences had never, at any time, any place in his outlook. Thus when his brother Ghani, who was in the service of Abdul Hamid at the Yildiz Kiosk, suddenly disappeared, as did many other favorites of the Caliph, Essad had no thought but to carry out, with the utmost punctiliousness, the vendetta required by the "law of the mountains." He left Macedonia, where he held a command in the army, and came to Constantinople, discovered his brother's murderer, and, with the utmost calmness, "cut him down like a gentleman" on the Galata Bridge, and, lest there should be any doubt about it, left on him a card which bore the name Essad Toptani. Then he waited for a reasonable time for the challenge to be taken up, and finally departed to resume his command in Macedonia.

That, however, was not the end of the matter. Essad Pasha was a Toptani. He was, too, of the Kastriota, a descendant of the great Scanderbeg, and left nothing of that kind unfinished. He did not write "settled in full" on Ghani's account until that memorable day in April, eight years ago, when he strode into the presence of Abdul Hamid, at the Yildiz Kiosk, as the envoy of the Committee of Union and Progress, bearing the Caliph's deposition. In accordance with the Fetwa, and by the decision of the national assembly, Abdul Hamid was deposed, and Ghani was revenged.

Following the deposition, Essad threw himself wholeheartedly into the work of the Committee. In his own way, he was a genuine reformer. Had he not improved his estate at Tirani till there was none like it in all Albania? Had he not brought men of experience from other parts of Europe to instruct his peasants, and were there not to be found on his estate machines for plowing the land and reaping such as no Albanian had seen before? When, however, he discovered, as he did quickly enough, that the Committee was bent on the Turkification of the whole Empire, and that it was going to make a beginning in Albania, he arose in his wrath, and, with all his old disregard of consequences, planted himself, fairly and squarely, in the path of Torgut Shevket, in season and out of season, in the chamber and outside of it.

Then suddenly came the first gunshot of the Balkan wars, and, almost before the smoke of it had cleared away over the hillsides above Scutari, Essad Pasha was on his way to Albania, whilst within a few days he and the Turco-Albanian army, with Hassan Riza at its head, were shut up in the city by the lake. The story of how Hassan mysteriously disappeared, and Essad took command, how Essad subsequently surrendered the city to Prince Danilo of Montenegro, and how, after shaking hands with the Prince in the market place, he marched out at the head of his men, carrying everything with him but the siege guns, was one of the mysteries of Europe, four and a half years ago.

In the tortuous times which followed the second Balkan War, when the Great Powers were endeavoring to settle the Albanian question, Essad Pasha was "Italy's man," just as the redoubtable chieftain Prenk Bib Doda was "Austria's man." The Albanian question was still unsettled, of course, when the present war broke out, but Essad Pasha remained Italy's man, and is Italy's man still. Attired in an Albanian uniform, and wearing among his decorations the French Cross of War conferred upon him a few days before by General Sarrail, he was interviewed recently by a representative of the Paris Matin. He spoke of the importance of the Salonika campaign, and of all it had accomplished, and told of how he had been touched by the warmth of the welcome accorded him in Italy, as he had passed through the country, a short time before, on his way to Paris. Essad Pasha is certainly still Italy's man, and, more than that, he is the Allies' man.

Notes and Comments

M. BARTHOU, former Premier of France, speaks with no less authority on things literary than on things political. At a recent lecture, in Paris, he told his audience that he had discovered the word "poilu," in the sense in which it is used today, in one of Balzac's works, "Le Médecin de Campagne," published in 1833. The passage referred to by M. Barthou occurs where the author speaks of the crossing of the Beresina. General Eblé, who was commanding the sapper troops, could not, Balzac says, find more than forty-three men "assez poilus," that is, manly, courageous enough, to undertake the building of the bridges. The war has, of course, rendered obsolete the literal meaning of "poilus" as applied to soldiers, as has been shown by the numerous war medals won by beardless youths.

THE "simple promise" which so effectively sums up the aims of the League of National Safety, recently inaugurated by Sir Arthur Yapp, in England, surely deserves all the publicity that can be given to it. It runs:

> I realize that economy in the use of food and the checking of all waste helps my country to complete victory, and I promise to do all in my power to assist this campaign for national safety.

It cannot be realized too fully, on both sides of the Atlantic, that "every one can help."

THE Appeal to Reason, one of the most radical among the socialistic publications of the United States, is about to change its policy and its name. That is, instead of opposing it will henceforth espouse the war, having been convinced by President Wilson's "clear and definite statement" of the aims of the Government, and, beginning with the issue of December 22, the paper will be known as The New Appeal. The conversion of the editor may not perceptibly change the course of events, but he is likely, as a result of it, to have less trouble with the post office.

A GEORGIAN editor, who retired some years ago, has recently been reviewing that part of his career which has been free from the labors of the newspaper office. He finds, in contrasting it with a period of similar length prior to his abandonment of the lead pencil and the shears, that the change has been great, indeed. Residing in his own comfortable, if humble home, nothing has been asked of him while taking his well-earned rest, except to chop and bring in all the firewood, supply the house with water from the spring, start the kitchen fire every morning, feed the hogs, the chickens and the cow, milk and churn, plant and weed the garden, and attend to miscellaneous chores. It is worth while, he evidently thinks, to work hard as an editor for a few years, in order to enjoy the luxury of retirement later on.

TO PEOPLE in nearly all other American cities, the news that discontent prevails in Cleveland, Ohio, over an advance of street railway fare from three to four cents, with one cent additional for transfers, may seem inexplicable. But the same people would be much more mystified if they only knew what good accommodation the Cleveland street car patrons will continue to receive at the increased rate of fare.

APROPOS of the publication of Lord Morley's recollections, a delightful glimpse is afforded by one writer of young, very young, John Morley of the 1840's. Lord Morley is, of course, a native of Blackburn, but he had several near relations at Mytholmroyd, in Yorkshire, and one of these, a cousin, used to tell how, on occasion, John Morley and his brother would come over from Blackburn to see their relatives at Mytholmroyd. "They wore boots when they came, but brought clogs with them to put on while playing in the country lanes." In the Lancashire of those days boots were, of course, "only for Sundays."

PROHIBITION by state law has now been held, by a ruling of the United States Supreme Court, "a reasonable exercise of state police powers." This decision was handed down with reference to Idaho prohibitory legislation in particular, but it applies to all the states, and it is to be hoped that, if any of them are permitting traffic in liquor within their borders because of a legal doubt, they will now no longer hesitate. Wonders may be accomplished by a reasonable exercise of police power.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., is one of the many communities under prohibition law, in the United States, which have idle jails on their hands. Before that city went dry its jail, a three-story structure that cost $160,000 to build, was one of its busiest public institutions; now, however, all municipal lawbreakers are accommodated in a small "calaboose" adjoining the City Hall. The use of the jail building has been offered to the Federal Government for war purposes, and may be accepted. In accepting the offer the Federal Government might also take the hint which the emptiness of the establishment conveys, and hurry along with the Federal prohibition amendment.